FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON CEMA-EEC NEGOTIATIONS

AU251021 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Boris Latta: "Both Sides Must Be Active; Who Is Preventing the Achievement of an Agreement Between CEMA and the EEC?"]

[Summary] The current atmosphere in the world political arena is rather unfavorable for the expansion of East-West relations. "We have here an attempt by certain circles in the West to unilaterally revise the existing results of the development of political and economic relations."

The situation also affects the mutual contacts between the EEC and CEMA. The first contacts were made 8 years ago. The first draft documents adjusting mutual relations were exchanged more than 5 years ago. Official talks, on the level of experts, have been going on since May 1978. But "despite certain uncontestably positive moments during the meetings, the results of the negotiations are foggy because, in fact, in the decisive phase of the negotiations, when the CEMA representatives suggested a compromise solution, the EEC negotiators showed remarkable reserve. They not only failed to adopt a clearcut stand, but even indicated that an agreement is feasible only on the basis of the EEC's current proposals." The official negotiations were to have been resumed in April 1980, and the prospects for achieving an agreement were most promising. But the roundtable remained empty, due to the new demands voiced by W. Haferkamp, head of the EEC delegation, demands which called for "a further 'correction' of the CEMA representatives' standpoint." CEMA rejected these "ultimatum-like demands."

At the July session in Geneva, "the representatives of the socialist integration group submitted new compromise proposals." But they, too, "did not produce the expected reaction" from the EEC. "CEMA offered all the concessions on the assumption that our partners in the negotiations would appropriately respect the basic reason of CEMA member countries for wanting a collective contractual amendment: EVEN IF ONLY A FRAMEWORK, IT WOULD STILL BE A BINDING GUARANTEE OF THE TRADE POLICY REGIME IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST FAVORED NATIONS CLAUSE ON THE BASIS OF NONDISCRIMINATION." When the talks again came to a dead end, CEMA stressed to the EEC that it is striving "TO CONCLUDE A FULL-VALUE [PLNOHODNOTNY] AGREEMENT," which would "OPERATE NOT ONLY IN FAVOR OF REALIZING DETENTE IN EUROPE, BUT WOULD ALSO CORRESPOND TO THE WEIGHTY ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF BOTH INTERESTED SIDES."

The talks show that "CEMA is prepared to continue the constructive dialogue." And what is the EEC's concern? "Regardless of the current development, THE EEC CONTINUES ITS EFFORTS TO LEAVE OUT OF THE CEMA-EEC AGREEMENT A BINDING TRADE-POLICY ARRANGEMENT. AT FIRST THE EEC NEGOTIATORS USED SO-CALLED LEGAL REASONS AS ARGUMENTS, PARTICULARLY STRESSING THAT CEMA LACKS THE NECESSARY AUTHORITY. LATER THEY ARGUED THAT CEMA IS NOT ACTIVE IN THE TRADE-POLICY SPHERE AND HAS NO APPROPRIATE TOOLS FOR THIS AT ITS DISPOSAL." But neither argument holds water. And so the EEC has to resort to the "'argument' that such a collective arrangement is inexpedient." The EEC would like CEMA to agree that only arrangements between the EEC as a whole and individual CEMA states should be possible. But this is a transparent maneuver to force individual CEMA countries to face EEC pressure alone, WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF A BINDING FRAME AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EEC AND CEMA. THIS WOULD MEAN A "'BREAKING APART' OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC COMMUNITY."

Brussels seems to have double standards in establishing contacts with other economic groupings, even if they are less homogenous than CEMA; but undoubtedly political reasons are decisive here. "As proved by the development of negotiations with the EEC to date, CEMA has shown sufficient good will and endeavor to meet its partner halfway in respecting its interests and demands. It will continue maintaining this positive and patient approach, as was proved by statements made by N. Fadeyev to accredited journalists at the press conference following the 35th CEMA Session in Sofia."

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE COMMENTS ON EVE OF TALKS

LD271844 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By CTK correspondent]

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jan (CTK) -- The international situation in the world and Europe has lately considerably deteriorated due to imperialist states led by the United States, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe Emil Keblusek told CETEKA Wednesday.

Speaking on the eve of the opening of the 26th round of the Vienna talks, Ambassador Emil Keblusek pointed out that in the past four years, the United States has increased its military contingent in West Germany alone to 31,500 men while the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from the G.D.R.'s territory in the 1979-80 period. In December 1979, the NATO Council decided to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and one year later the Reagan administration decided to produce the neutron bomb.

All these dangerous steps taken by the West increase the risk of a military confrontation particularly in central Europe where 979,000 soldiers of the Warsaw Treaty states are positioned opposite 991,000 men of the NATO armed forces, Emil Keblusek said.

In this situation, it is necessary that the Vienna talks further strive for a radical recovery of international relations and for the policy of detente through a just and mutual reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, preservation of approximate military parity in this area, and strict observance of the principle of equal security.

In the course of the 26th round of the Vienna talks opening on January 28, socialist countries will strive particularly for the start of concrete work on a draft agreement on the first stage of the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, and for the establishment of a working commission in this sphere.

In connection with this effort, Czechoslovakia, the G.D.R., Poland and the Soviet Union submitted their new proposal on December 10, 1981, based on the complex of their far-reaching compromise initiatives from the 1979-80 period.

MORE MATERIALS PUBLISHED ON ASSEMBLY SESSION

Dode Report

AU220830 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jan 82 pp 3-4

[Report delivered by Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Tirana 15 January 1982: "On the Seventh 5-Year Draft Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1981-85 and on the Draft Plan and Draft State Budget for 1982"]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the Council of Ministers is presenting the examination and approval to this session of the People's Assembly the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture for the seventh 5-year period (1981-85) and the draft plan and draft state budget for 1982. This is being done at a time when a brilliant revolutionary atmosphere prevails throughout the country as a result of the successful completion of the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress and the magnificant tasks set out for the country's economic and social development on the road of the complete construction of the socialist society.

In the report delivered to the Eighth AWP Congress on the activity of the AWP Central Committee, Comrade Enver Hoxha made a profoundly scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the all-round victories achieved by our party and people on the road of deepening the revolution and socialist construction in all fields of life, as well as of contemporary international problems. The tasks set out in that report open up new and even magnificent prospects for the brilliant future of our country. They are a synthesis of those great aspirations for which our party and people are working and struggling daily. That historic document constitutes therefore another powerful weapon which inspires us and gives even greater strength to further promote the development of the economy and culture and the construction and defense of socialism in our country.

The Eighth AWP Congress reflected more than ever before the steel-like unity of our people around the party, its Central Committee and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. This unbreakable party-people unity constitutes the foundation of all the victories achieved in the construction of socialism in our country. This unity has always caused and will always cause the failure of all the attempts of the internal and external enemies to hinder us and to induce us to deviate from the road of the construction of socialism and communism.

The party and all our people have currently redoubled their efforts and are working with revolutionary optimism and fervor to implement the magnificent directives approved by the historic Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Adil Carcani, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, presented to this Assembly the government's program, which is based entirely on the party's line and on the directives of its eighth congress. He set out in this program the fundamental directions of the activity of the Council of Ministers and of the internal and external policy to be pursued by it. Being entirely in agreement with the government's program presented by Comrade Adil Carcani, allow me, comrade deputies, to report concisely on behalf of the Council of Ministers to this session of the People's Assembly on the major tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the major tasks of the 1982 draft plan and draft state budget.

I--On the Fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-80) for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

As was pointed out by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Eighth AWP Congress, the sixth 5-year period was "a period of heroic efforts made by our working masses on all fronts to further promote the construction of socialism and to make our new life even more prosperous and flourishing."

Under the party's leadership, the working masses in the cities and the countryside and the state and economic organs mobilized and increased their efforts to implement the directives of the Seventh AWP Congress. Consistently implementing the party's correct line and policy, new achievements were attained in deepening the process of our country's socialist industrialization. Our socialist agriculture made new strides forward on the road of its further intensification and the technical and scientific revolution was developed and deepened in all fields.

The considerable progress that was made during this period in all fields of life represents a great and particular victory in the country's socialist construction, because, as is also stressed in the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, these were attained in extremely difficult international circumstances. The imperialist-revisionist encirclement of our country became even fiercer during this period, partly as a result of the open betrayal and the severing of all economic agreements by the Chinese revisionists, agreements on which some of the tasks of the 5-year plan were based, particularly in industry; and partly as a result of the further deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist-revisionist world, which also exerts an influence on our economy.

Despite all this, our socialist economy did not mark time. It progressed at a rapid pace and, as Comrade Enver Hoxha declared from the tribune of the Eighth AWP Congress, the major tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan were generally fulfilled successfully.

The total social product in 1980, compared with 1975, increased nearly 25 percent -- that is, twice as rapidly as the population growth rate. The volume of industrial production for each year of the 5-year period increased by an average of 6.1 percent, while total agricultural production, on an annual average, was 21 percent higher than during the fifth 5-year period.

Giving priority to the development of industry and agriculture as the two major branches of material production, as well as to the various subbranches and sectors within them, considerable improvements were made during the past 5-year period in the structure of social production, which, in addition to all the attainments in the field of developing the country's productive forces throughout the period of socialist construction, played a decisive role in the progress of extended reproduction at an even more rapid pace following the severance of credits by the Chinese revisionists. This was achieved on the basis of the material, financial and currency resources secured entirely by our own efforts.

Considerable achievements were made in the development of industry, particularly in the power industry, as well as in the mining and mineral processing sector, in the engineering and chemical industries, in the production of mass consumer commodities and so forth. All this raised the role of industry as the leading branch of the economy and for our country's independent development.

The cooperativist peasantry and all other workers in the agricultural sector fulfilled the fundamental tasks set out by the party, meeting all the needs of the people and the economy with locally produced grains during the past 5-year period and also rapidly increased the production of other agricultural and livestock products.

The total sum of investments to develop industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy and culture, and to further raise the country's defense potential, amounted to 20,310 million leks. As a result of the measures adopted by the party and of the heroic efforts and struggle of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and all the working masses, a number of important projects were built and commissioned, some of which had been left unfinished and sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists, which made it necessary to overcome great and innumerable difficulties.

On the basis of these achievements and of the development of other branches of the economy and various social and cultural sectors, such as transportation, trade, education, culture, science and the health sector, the material and cultural standards of our people remained unaffected and were raised to a higher level during the past 5-year period.

This represents a great victory for the party and our people at a time when unemployment, inflation, economic emigration, the rising cost of living and so forth have become chronic phenomena in the capitalist and revisionist countries, constantly reducing the living standard of the proletariat and the working masses.

All this is a testimony to the vitality and stability created by our socialist economy and to the great possibilities that have been created to ensure the constant development of our multifaceted economy by relying entirely on our own forces. This is a testimony to the superiority of our socialist order over the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist order. The achievements of the sixth 5-year period are based on the correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy of our party, which is resolutely and firmly leading the people toward the comprehensive construction of the socialist society.

However, in analyzing the great achievements made in the country's economic and social progress, certain tasks set out in the Sixth 5-Year Plan have not been fulfilled in accordance with expectations by certain particular branches and sectors. On the basis of the orientations and directives of the party and Comrade Enver's teachings, the state and economic organs are examining and adopting constant measures to improve the performance of these sectors and to combat the shortcomings and weaknesses in managing the economy and fulfilling planned tasks.

Our people's achievements under the party's leadership during the sixth 5-year period, the material and technical basis that has been created and the considerable experience gained in the struggle for the construction and defense of socialism and for the preservation and perfecting of the socialist nature of production relations and of the superstructure of our socioeconomic order constitute, as was stressed by Comrade Enver at the Eighth AWP Congress, a powerful political, economic and social base and springboard to progress boldly and surely and to take upon ourselves and implement even greater tasks during the seventh 5-year period.

II--On the Draft Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture During the Seventh 5-Year Period (1981-1985)

Comrade deputies, the draft plan for the seventh 5-year period is based on the general line and economic policy of our party for the construction of socialism. Its main target remains the fundamental economic task approved by the Eighth AWP Congress, which is: "the general development of the economy, relying entirely on our own forces and on the basis of deepening the country's socialist industrialization; the consolidation and intensification of agriculture; the increased effectiveness of our economy; the development of the technical-scientific revolution; and the perfecting of socialist production relations in order to ensure and to gradually raise the material well-being and cultural standard of the working masses and to further strengthen our socialist order and the country's defense potential."

In accordance with this fundamental task and the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, the Council of Ministers presents to this session of the People's Assembly for approval the main indicators of the development of the economy and culture for the years 1981-85. According to these indicators, the total social product in 1985, compared with 1980, will increase 34-36 percent, total industrial production will increase 36-38 percent, total agricultural production during the seventh 5-year period, compared with the sixth 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together, will be 30-32 percent higher; capital investments in the seventh 5-year period, compared with the sixth period and for the 5 years taken together, will be 22-24 percent higher; the transportation of commodities in 1985, compared with 1980, will increase 34-36 percent; the national income is to increase 35-37 percent and the state's total financial income 34-36 percent; retail trade in the state sector will be 22-24 higher, the real per capita income of the population will rise 8-10 percent, and so forth.

The fundamental economic task and the indicators for the development of the economy and culture in the seventh 5-year period represent a Marxist-Leninist generalization of the internal and external political factors and of the economic, social and organizational factors conditioning our country's progress at the present stage of socialist construction. They also determine the major traits and characteristics of the Seventh 5-Year Plan which, as Comrade Enver stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress, rank it as the most magnificent ever drafted and implemented by our party and our people during the entire period of the country's socialist construction.

The fundamental distinguishing trait of this 5-year period is that its plan will be fulfilled entirely by our own efforts, with no material aid or credits whatsoever from outside. This, as was stressed by the Eighth AWP Congress, requires a more profound understanding and implementation of the great revolutionary principle of self-reliance, as well as a more profound understanding of the encirclement and of the situations now developing in the world.

The draft plan for the seventh 5-year period fully reflects the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism and the Marxist-Leninist principles of our party's policy for the progress of socialist reproduction at a rapid and stable pace and in correct proportions. The pace and the proportions established in this plan are such that they ensure the increase in social production and in the national income at a more rapid rate than the increase in the country's population, a more rapid increase in labor productivity than in the per capita income of the population, a more rapid increase in production for society than in production for personal use, a more rapid increase in the national income than in the purchasing power of the population and so forth. On this basis, the major indicators for the development of the economy and culture are 2-4 times higher than the population growth rate.

The establishment and preservation of these proportions are objectively essential to ensure a rapid development of the economy, to further strengthen the country's independence and to ensure the stability of prices and the market in our country. They constitute a powerful and essential material base making possible the consistent implementation of the party's correct Marxist-Leninist policy in the creation, distribution and utilization of the social product and national income, giving priority to the general interests of the construction of socialism and the country's defense, ensuring and raising at the same time the material and cultural standards of the people. Thus, although the average accumulation norm during the seventh 5-year period will be 31-33 percent, the consumption fund of the population in 1985, compared with 1980, will be 21 percent higher.

The development and progress of our economy will continue to rely powerfully and primarily on the deepening of the country's socialist industrialization and on the consolidation and intensification of our socialist agriculture, effecting considerable structural improvements in the fields of production, retail trade and consumption and correctly resolving, as always, the problems pertaining to the development of the production forces and to the constant improvement of socialist production relations.

Industry will develop in full compliance with the party's economic policy and will aim at consolidating and strengthening its multibranched structure giving priority, as always, to heavy industry; preserving and further improving the positive energy balance by developing the oil industry at a more rapid rate; further developing the mineral extraction and processing industry, bringing new types of minerals into economic circulation; doing better at placing industry in the service of intensifying agriculture; increasing production capacities through the reconstruction and extension of existing enterprises; ensuring priority in the production of the means of production over the production of consumer commodities and so forth.

In 1985, compared with 1980, the output of the oil industry will increase 42-44 percent, 43-45 percent for the engineering industry, 22-24 percent for the electrical industry, 62-65 percent for the chemical industry, 20-22 percent for the construction materials industry, 38-40 percent for light industry, 23-25 percent for the food industry and so forth

The fulfillment of the tasks for developing industry requires that the state and economic organs pay particular attention to improving organization and management, implementing a strict discipline in seeking, producing and utilizing energy resources and other raw materials, taking more care and stricter control in thriftily using these resources and materials and increasing efforts to ensure the full utilization of both existing and future production capacities.

The Council of Ministers and other state and economic organs will implement special measures to increase the effectiveness of the considerable and processing industry, particularly in the oil and mining industries, and to extend the extraction and processing of those minerals which are poorer in content, but of which there are considerable deposits.

Particular attention will be devoted to the rapid and scientific mastering of the smelting and complex processing technologies to achieve a more thorough utilization of the valuable elements contained in our minerals, as well as to rapidly solve a number of problems pertaining to extending the production and range of various chemical reagents in order to reduce imports and increase exports of chemical products. Further measures will be adopted to further improve processing technologies, planning, cooperation and standardization in the engineering industry. Efforts will be made, as instructed by the Eighth AWP Congress, to ensure a real turning point in the production of mass consumer commodities and in improving their structure, variety, quality and packaging.

In accordance with the party's policy, the development of agriculture during the seventh 5-year period, as determined by the Eighth AWP Congress, will aim to increase production of foodstuffs and improve their structure, further increase the production of raw materials for the light industry and the food industry, gradually eliminate the import of that proportion of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials that we are still importing, increase the volume of processed and unprocessed agricultural products exported and increase essential reserves. For this purpose, the average annual production of bread grains will be increased about 20 percent, of sugarbeets 41-44 percent, of sunflower seeds 56-58 percent, of cotton 55-58 percent and of tobacco 46-49 percent. Compared with 1980, the production of milk in 1985 will be increased 30-32 percent, of meat 53-55 percent, of eggs 50-52 percent and so forth.

The fulfillment of the tasks envisaged for the agricultural sector will be achieved through intensification. About 90 percent of the increase in the total agricultural production will be achieved by increased yields of field crops and increased livestock productivity. In addition, efforts will be stepped up to extend the acreage of arable land through the reclamation of an additional 26,000 hectares of new land, reclamations from saline areas and so forth.

Priority will be given this 5-year period to the intensification of the most fertile lowland areas along the coast, extending over an area of 100,000 hectares. Comrade Enver stressed that "this action is intended to increase agricultural and livestock products in those areas where the work and investments can provide more rapid and effective results. This will also create favorable conditions for a more rapid development of the cooperatives and the gradual transition from group property to property of all the people."

The Council of Ministers and respective state and economic organs will adopt all the necessary measures to deepen the intensification of agricultural and livestock production, further increase the effectiveness of production and ensure a better and more scientific harmonization of all the human, material, agrotechnical and natural factors conditioning agricultural production. For this purpose, a greater effort will be made to place agricultural production on a more scientific basis, further improve the structure of crops, ensure a better distribution of crops, deepen the concentration and specialization of production and provide a better supply of selected seeds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural machinery, as well as to extend the acreage under irrigation.

A greater effort will be made to raise the effectiveness of the horticultural sector and, particularly and primarily, to change the concepts and attitudes of the agricultural economies concerning the needs and demands of the development of a livestock sector characterized by large-size units, a variety of animals and more scientific methods. The great tasks arising from the herding together of the private livestock of cooperativists will be tackled earnestly and on time, paying particular attention to good husbandry, increased production, reduced costs and a better supply of the cooperativist peasantry with livestock products.

The state and economic organs will engage themselves more thoroughly in developing and strengthening the agricultural cooperatives in the hilly and mountainous areas and in implementing the task set out long ago by the party to place the state enterprises in the vanguard of agricultural production.

The development of industry, agriculture and our entire economy at a rapid and stable pace is based on a great program of investments and capital construction, whose implementation will ensure the construction of nearly 750 important projects for the economy and culture. In the distribution of investments, priority will be given, as always, to material production, which will account for 83 percent of all investments. In determining priorities for utilizing socialist accumulation for investments, particular care will be shown for the reconstruction of existing capacities, to ensure a higher effectiveness of invested funds. About 40 percent of all investments will be used for this purpose in various sectors of industry.

The rapid development of the economy, the consolidation of its stability and the improvement of its structure, relying entirely on our own forces, will further strengthen the active balance of our foreign trade. In 1985 exports will rise 58-60 percent compared with 1980, while imports will increase 56-58 percent. Processed articles will account for 73 percent of all exports, compared with 70 percent in the sixth 5-year period.

The fulfillment of these tasks in our foreign trade requires that everyone profoundly understand the party's instruction that there can be no imports without exports. The state and economic organs are therefore required to work well and to strengthen controls concerning the fulfillment of all tasks pertaining to exports. Measures will also be adopted to make possible a reduction of imports, organizing the production of various articles locally, and efforts will be made to strengthen collaboration and coordination to ensure that all commodities, whether exported or imported, are used thriftily, establishing scientifically based norms and so forth. The foreign trade organs will improve their work to acquaint themselves on time with market conditions, in order to expand markets for our exports and to increase the overall effectiveness of our trade.

The draft plan for the seventh 5-year period stipulates considerable tasks also concerning the development of other branches of the economy. Transportation, in particular, will be further developed, giving priority to railroad transportation, which will account for 47 percent of the volume of commodities transported by enterprises dependent on the Ministry of Communications. The population will be better supplied with commodities and the communal and communication services will be strengthened and improved. Their growth rate will be higher than the population growth rate.

Education, culture, science and medicine will be further developed during the current 5-year period. The tasks and objectives stipulated in this field are intended to ensure that education will train the youth in school to be ideologically lucid and determined, scientifically capable, physically fit and militarily trained. Education and culture are to better serve revolutionary education and tempering, the mobilization and inspiration of the masses to fulfill all tasks in the field of construction and defense. Research and scientific work is to precede production and be in the service of fulfilling the tasks of the seventh 5-year period and open up prospects for the future. The health service will further consolidate prophylactic measures and better place itself in the service of protecting the health of the people.

Important tasks are stipulated in the seventh 5-year period to increase financial incomes, fully meeting, through our own resources, all the needs of extended socialist reproduction and the development of the sociocultural and defense sectors. Measures will be adopted to strengthen the regimen of thrift everywhere and, particularly, to ensure a constant reduction in production costs, this being one of the major factors in increasing accumulation resources.

In accordance with the party's general line for the country's socialist construction, the further development and consolidation of production forces during the seventh 5-year period will be accompanied by and also based on improving the various aspects of socialist production relations along a correct revolutionary path, particularly in the countryside, as well as by improving distribution and exchange relations, extending specialization and cooperation in production, elevating the scientific level of the organization and management of the economy and strengthening our socialist democracy, correctly implementing the principle of democratic centralism and so forth. The measures stipulated in this field, whose implementation has started with the implementation of the 1981 plan, will open up the way to and precede the development of production forces, and will constantly strengthen our socialist socioeconomic order.

III -- On the Fulfillment of the 1981 Plan and the Major Tasks of the 1982 Draft Plan and Draft State Budget

The general, uninterrupted and rapid progress of the economy and culture has been and continues to be a characteristic trait of our socialist economy. Testimony to this are the achievements in fulfilling the 1981 plan, which is the first year of the seventh 5-year period.

Mobilized to go to the jubilee festivities of the 40th anniversary of the AWP and its eighth congress with successes, the working masses of the cities and countryside achieved new victories, proving the great possibilities of our socialist economy to advance on the road of progress in accordance with the party's directives and orientations.

The overall social product in 1981 was 5.6 percent higher than in 1980, while as a result of the efforts made everywhere to strengthen the regimen of thrift and to increase the effectiveness of production, the national income increased even more rapidly than the social product itself.

As a result of a persistent effort to utilize production capacities as well as possible, the total industrial production was fulfilled approximately according to plan, with an increase of 6.5 percent over 1980, fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks in a number of important products. New projects were commissioned in various branches of industry, and considerable achievements were made in mastering the production of a wide range of new products in various branches, thus better meeting the needs of the economy and of the people with mass consumer commodities.

Conscious of the great tasks entrusted to them by the party and with unprecedented mobilization to overcome the difficulties caused by the prolonged drought last summer and by the floods caused by the rainfall in autumn in various districts, the working people in the agricultural sector achieved good results, further promoting the intensification of agricultural and livestock production. Although the tasks have not been fulfilled quite according to plan, the total agricultural production in 1981, compared with 1980, increased 7.2 percent, while the increase was even larger with regard to some products such as cotton, sugarbeets, vegetables, fruit, eggs, and so forth.

The development of agriculture last year was also characterized by the further revolutionizing of socialist relations in our socialist countryside. Reflecting its political maturity and its determination to further promote the construction of socialism in the countryside, the cooperativist peasantry undertook the initiative to herd together privately-owned livestock.

Strongly supported by the party and state, the cooperativist peasantry completed this action of great political and economic action in the lowland areas with total success. Work is now in progress to complete the herding together of privately-owned livestock in the hilly and mountainous areas.

Achievements were also scored in the investment field. A number of important economic and sociocultural projects were commissioned, and these have further strengthened the material and technical base of industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy and culture. Work has also been going on in a number of projects scheduled for the seventh 5-year period.

Successes were also achieved in other branches of the economy and culture. In accordance with the tasks set out, the structure of commodity transportation has been further improved, giving priority to railroad transportation, which carried out a volume of work amounting to 8.2 percent more than in 1980. The volume of sea transportation also increased.

Retail trade in the state sector was fulfilled according to plan, with an increase of 3 percent over 1980. Also fulfilled were the tasks in the communal sector, education, culture, science and the health service. Thus, in 1981 also, the material and cultural level of the urban and rural masses continued to rise and the needs of the people for consumer goods, services, repairs and so forth were better met.

The achievements in the field of the economy and culture, and the implementation of a number of various measures adopted to strengthen the regimen of thrift and to perfect the management of the economy, also ensured the fulfillment of the 1981 state budget with regard to income and expenditures. The tasks pertaining to the uninterrupted financing of expenditures for the development of the economy, the sociocultural sector and defense were thus fulfilled successfully.

On the basis of the directives approved by the Eighth AWP Congress for the seventh 5-year period, and of the achievements made in 1981, the Council of Ministers has worked out the 1982 draft plan and draft budget.

The tasks stipulated in the 1982 draft plan and draft budget aim at ensuring a rapid increase in the development of production forces on the basis of the country's real possibilities, 1982 being a decisive year to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the seventh 5-year period as a whole. The rates of extended reproduction have therefore been set higher than those attained in 1981.

In accordance with this, the draft plan presented for 1982 stipulates that the total social production should be 9.6 percent over the 1981 social product, and the national income 9 percent higher.

Great tasks are stipulated for the development of industry as a whole. The total volume of industrial production is to increase by 8.5 percent, while in some branches of the heavy extractive and processing industry the rate will be even higher. The production of consumer commodities will also assume greater development, giving priority to the production of some branches to meet the growing demands and growing purchasing power of the population.

Important tasks are envisaged with regard to the development of agriculture. Total industrial production in 1982 will increase 15.2 percent compared with 1981. This rate is related both to the nonfulfillments of last year and to the concrete possibilities of agriculture to fulfill the stipulated tasks relying on advanced experience and on the results attained over a period of years.

The fulfillment of the tasks in agriculture in 1982 will be accompanied by a number of important measures pertaining to further strengthening its material and technical base, improving socialist relations in the countryside and, on the whole, the improvements to be made in the scientific organization and management of agriculture.

In this context, concrete measures have been stipulated for implementing the tasks set out in the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the area where agriculture is to be highly intensified and with regard to the herding together of the private livestock of cooperativists.

To ensure the development of industry, agriculture and culture in accordance with the tasks set out in the draft plan, the volume of investments in 1982 will be 10.6 percent higher than in 1981. A number of industrial, agricultural and sociocultural projects will be commissioned, and work will be intensified in a number of other projects of the 5-year period.

Foreign trade is expected to grow rapidly in 1982, with an increase of about 16.9 percent in value more than in 1981, ensuring complete coverage of our imports through our exports, and further increasing our state's foreign currency reserves.

With regard to the other branches of the economy and culture, it is expected that the volume of transportation is to rise 9.4 percent, retail trade in the state sector is to increase 4.9 percent, and work in the service and repair sector is to be 7.1 percent higher. Education, culture, the arts, science and medicine will also be further developed.

The draft state budget has also been worked out on the basis of the development of the various branches of the economy and culture, and on the basis of the measures to be adopted and tasks set out with regard to implementing a strict regimen of thrift in all spheres of social and cultural activity. The state budget income in 1982 is expected to increase 4.3 percent over 1981, and expenditures 4.8 percent. Some 56.4 percent of the budget expenditures will go to financing the development of the economy and culture, 26.5 percent will be devoted to sociocultural measures and 11 percent to defense.

These were, concisely, the tasks set out in the 1982 draft plan and draft budget.

Comrade deputies, the sound revolutionary situation and the lofty spirit of optimism and mobilization at work prevailing in our country are constantly on the ascent. Under the party's leadership, the working masses and the state and economic organs are studying, programming and initiating concrete actions to implement the magnificent tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress in all fields of life.

In the context of this great effort, the Council of Ministers and the state and economic organs are adopting measures and making a better organized effort in understanding and implementing the principle of self-reliance. In addition to the work being done to instill a better understanding of the state of encirclement and of the situations that are developing in the world, and to ensure that these are kept in mind constantly in the activity of every state and economic organ, attention has been centered, as instructed by the Eighth AWP Congress, on elevating the standard of work carried out by all state and economic organs and by all collectives to meet the requirements of the great tasks confronting us, working everywhere all-out and with a strong socialist solidarity in order to fulfill all tasks set out all along the line in full cooperation with one another.

The dynamics of development of our economy and of our socialist life as a whole have led increasingly to consolidating the political, economic, technical and social factors on which our country's rapid advance is based. Therefore, to ensure attaining the objectives set out, particular attention will be devoted by the state and economic organs during this seventh 5-year period to activating all these factors even more fully. In the context of the numerous tasks confronting us in this field, efforts will be made to further improve the planned management of the economy and, beginning with its basic cells and moving up to the center, a maximal utilization of all internal resources will be ensured.

In this direction, the Council of Ministers will center the attention of the state and economic organs on supporting the great revolutionary initiatives of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and all the working people to further promote the economy and to resolve the numerous technical problems and questions pertaining to raising the effectiveness of the economy, relying entirely on our forces.

The revolutionary initiatives of the working collectives of our country are of particular importance in this context, such as: the initiative of the collective at the "Steel of the Party" combine to reduce future construction schedules by 7-10 percent, and to effect a saving of 2 percent in the utilization of raw materials, fuels and so forth; the initiative of the collective building the Koman hydropower plant to commission two turbines by the end of the 5-year period instead of one, as originally planned; the initiative of the "Enver Hoxha" tractor plant in Tirana to increase labor productivity 7-10 percent over and above the original target, to raise the coefficient of the utilization of metals and thus save steel and so forth; the initiatives of numerous other collectives to save fuels and materials, to replace imported materials with locally produced ones, to improve labor norms, and to raise the degree of mechanization in mining, construction and so forth.

These and numerous other initiatives by working collectives throughout the country, which reflect the high level of their creative thinking, are also a testimony to the ideopolitical maturity of the urban and rural masses in correctly understanding the great tasks stipulated by the Eighth AWP Congress, as well as their determination to progress on the road of the full construction of socialism in our country.

In supporting and generalizing these initiatives, the aim will be to constantly improve the plans in order to ensure a rapid development of expanded socialist reproduction as a whole and in its particular aspects. All ministries, people's council executive committees, enterprises and cooperatives are confronted with the task of following up these revolutionary initiatives, that they may become an inexhaustible source of further promoting production and the fulfillment of all other tasks set out in the Seventh 5-year plan.

The work of the state and economic organs and of all collectives will be raised to a higher level to further perfect the scientific management of the economy, and to organize and administer production and all other social and cultural activities always on the basis of the objective economic laws of socialism, the application of advanced experience and the achievements of science and technology.

For this purpose, measures have been adopted on the basis of the Eighth AWP Congress' directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan to constantly ensure a better coordination of the work carried out during the planning and implementation stage in order to ensure expanded socialist reproduction in accordance with the proportions set out. The state and economic organs will work particularly to organize, follow up and implement the plans concerning research and scientific activities and to implement the application of new technologies, strengthening their control and ensuring that the themes stipulated are studied, examined and their results implemented within the set schedules. As the party instructs us, the deepening of the technical-scientific revolution will be carried out through a better and fuller activation of the broad working masses, as well as of the specialist organizations from the base to the center.

The achievement of the great task set out in the seventh 5-year period will be accompanied by important measures to increase the effectiveness of social production. The Council of Ministers and the state and economic organs will devote particular attention throughout the 5-year period to the rational utilization of current and materialized [materializura] work on the basis of the tasks stipulated with regard to increasing labor productivity, reducing production costs and, generally, strengthening the regimen of thrift, in order to make more effective use of socialist accumulation, particularly capital investments, and to increase the financial and foreign currency resources that are so essential for the development of the various branches and sectors of the economy.

On all these questions, the Council of Ministers will improve the direction of its work and will press more firmly for account-rendering by the state and economic organs in order to achieve not merely small improvements, but radical changes in the norms and coefficients for utilizing raw materials, fuels, electricity and so forth; as well as ensuring a rapid increase of labor productivity on the basis of advanced experience and of the implementation of the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress to improve technical equipment and organize production on sound scientific foundations.

Great care will be devoted and measures will be constantly adopted to strengthen internal economic, financial and technical control, increasing its active role in strengthening and protecting socialist property.

"The development and strengthening of the material and technical base," Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the Eighth AWP Congress, "will as always be accompanied by the improvement of the various aspects of economic relations in the cities and particularly in the countryside." In addition to the measures stipulated in the 5-year plan in compliance with this important direction of the party, the state and economic organs will concentrate their attention on ensuring the understanding and implementation of the party's directives that the development of production forces must always develop in unison with their social aspects, in order to ensure that socialist production relations become powerful stimulating factors in promoting the economy and in implementing all other tasks in the various fields of the country's socialist construction.

As the Eighth AWP Congress instructed, the implementation of the great tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires perfecting the method and style of work of all state and economic organs in the organization and administration of state affairs. Further measures will be adopted to deepen the struggle against bureaucratic, liberal departmental and sectarian manifestations in the management of the economy. With regard to this matter, the Council of Ministers is studying and will implement a number of measures which aim to raise the role of responsibility of the state and economic organs in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them, as well as to strengthen controls and account-rendering. Further measures will be adopted to raise the leading and controlling role of the people's councils at all levels in the planned management of the economy.

Comrade deputies, the magnificent objectives stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will further raise the socialist achievements of our country, and will further strengthen the stability, vitality and dynamism of our socialist society. This will be done at a time when the situation in the world has become more exacerbated as a result of the deepening of the general crisis of the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist system.

In these conditions, under the party's leadership, our people will further raise their mobilization and strengthen their revolutionary watchfulness against all enemies, against U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and all world reaction to defend the freedom, independence and victories achieved in the country's socialist construction.

Guided by the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the working masses and all our people will further promote the country's socialist construction in all fields with revolutionary optimism and boldness, and relying entirely on their own forces, to make our country more beautiful, more prosperous and stronger than ever, always resolutely implementing the correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings.

Deputies' Discussions

AU261046 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 16 January on page 5, and on 17 January on pages 2 and 3 carry approximately 11,000 words (all together) of summaries of various deputies' discussions held at the People's Assembly on 15-16 January in Tirana.

The discussions involve the government program presented by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; the report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for Economic and Cultural Development for 1981-1985, and the draft plan and state budget for 1982.

The summaries of the discussions range from 600-1,000 words each. Included are the discussions of the following deputies: Rita Marko, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists; Minister of Energy Prokop Murra; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; and other ministers, representatives of various industrial and agricultural enterprises and district secretaries.

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT on 16 January, page five, carries the 800-word summary of Rita Marko's discussion, in which he begins by voicing his approval of the government program presented by Adil Carcani to the Assembly. He refers to the Eighth AWP Congress and the enthusiasm and mobilization of the masses through the program outlined at this congress. Rita Marko's discussion of the trade union organizations' role in implementing the party's tasks is then outlined. Rita Marko emphasizes the importance of the trade union organizations' responsibility in raising the workers' level of awareness, mobilization and in informing them of the tasks confronting them and the experiences attained so far. He also refers to technical achievements and the importance of better organization and discipline at work: "Good organization helps to further raise the workers' mobilization and education. Today, when a higher level and growth are demanded in everything for our country's development, new tasks are also set in the field of organization, so that this will answer the masses' drive, inspire them further and not hinder this drive."

On the same day, ZERI I POPULLIT also carries a 600-word summary of Agricultural Minister Themie Thomai's discussion, in which she concentrates on the various sectors of the agricultural branch and the intensification of agriculture in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, especially in the lowland regions. Thomai outlines some initiatives for investments in this area and then emphasizes the importance of cooperation between various branches of the Agricultural Ministry, departments district executive committees and agricultural cooperativists.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 17 January carries a 600-word summary of Energy Minister Prokop Murra's discussion, in which he outlines the importance of the energy industry after approving the government program presented by Adil Carcani: "The great tasks set for the oil industry require greater work discipline and mobilization. The scientific level of organization and management should be raised, advanced technology should be used more widely in production and the educational and technical-professional training of workers should be strengthened." He also emphasizes the efficient and thrifty use of energy and saving of raw materials when possible.

The 800-word summary of Nedin Hoxha's discussion outlines the Foreign Trade Ministry's initiatives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He refers to the Eighth AWP Congress directives for increased exports and then outlines achievements in 1981 in this sector, emphasizing that export-import volume in 1981 increased by 12 percent. Nedin Hoxha also refers to some weaknesses in some enterprises for export goods production and refers to measures programmed for overcoming these weaknesses in the 1982 plan.

The other discussions summarized in ZERI I POPULLIT on 16 and 17 January outlined in a similar way initiatives, achievements and general goals of various sectors, districts and enterprises (culture, education, agriculture, metallurgy, construction, health and various other industries) in connection with the reports on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the 1982 plan and state budget presented to the People's Assembly.

OBSERVER LAUDS SOVIET STAND AT GROMYKO-HAIG TALKS

AU271430 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 27 Jan 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Stoyanov commentary: "A Step in the Right Direction" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA) -- This is how the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Mr Alexander Haig, which ended yesterday in Geneva, can be described.

The efforts their talks to be committed to side-issues failed.[sentence as received] The "Polish" issue dropped out however aggressively it has been defended by the USA in advance.

This is what the meeting in Geneva gained from: In the long run the two ministers gave prominence to the fateful questions related to peace and detente. This fact is significant all by itself. It bears witness to the fact that the centrifugal interests do not work in favour of the dialogue on the topical matters of our time.

Seen in this light Geneva gives an impetus to an active dialogue on the questions really important. [sentence as received] The differences occuring around them are quite natural. Two different social systems could not have identical point of views on the events. Both the East and the West, however, can and are obliged to stay on the ground of peaceful coexistence, which is to be considered as an analytic and sober search of ways for preventing the armed confrontation.

The language of threats, the ultimatum tone and the attempts at dictating are means unfit for the relations with the Soviet Union. Deviating from the principle of equitable dialogue between the two most powerful states of our time is equally dangerous for not only them both but also for the other peoples. This is exactly why the Soviet Union, both in Geneva and before has taken and is taking the stand that the reasonable negotiations are of equal need for both itself and its allies, and for the United States and its allies as well.

To measure another's corn by one's own bushel is the sole role for preserving peace and for improving the international climate. [sentence as received]

Maybe Geneva is a flash of hope that the United States will understand this. Without this conviction the survival of the peoples remains problematic.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comments

AU280954 Sofia BTA in English 0824 GMT 28 Jan 82

["The Credit Goes to USSR" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- In a commentary under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO assesses the Gromyko-Haig Geneva meeting as necessary and useful. "The very fact that it took place in such a difficult and strained moment of the development of the international relations already is a positive sign for the state and the prospects of the Soviet-American relations complex and the entire political situation on the globe, which has been exacerbated recently at the fault of the imperialist forces," underlines the organ of the CC of the BCP.

The newspaper writes further that, contrary to the Soviet Union who will accentuate in Geneva on the problems of primary importance for mankind, namely the stopping of the arms race, preventing the threat of a new armed conflagration, and consolidation of the world peace, the United States has put the emphasis on confrontation, a course followed by that country on the international arena. RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that the tactics of commitment revealed at the meeting by Alexander Haig is not new in the diplomatic-political arsenal of the United States. "This time, however, the involvement concerns the sovereign rights of an independent socialist state. That is why Haig's attempt to focus the attention at the Geneva talks on the situation in Poland has got the response it called for and a precise definition," adds the paper.

The organ of the CC of the BCP stresses in conclusion that the most important result of the meeting is that the doors to the Soviet-American top-level dialogue are not closed, that the bridges for exchange of views and stands on the most topical and acute problems of our time are not broken down.

On the same subject OTECHESTVEN FRONT writes that the Gromyko-Haig dialogue has proved again that in particularly difficult international circumstances negotiations and contacts are extremely necessary.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH POLAND BEGIN

AU271456 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA) -- A Polish economic delegation arrived here yesterday. The delegation is led by Mr Roman Malinowski, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland, chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party of Poland and chairman of the Polish side of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Today the Polish delegation started talks with a Bulgarian delegation, led by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission.

Mr Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Zbigniew Michalik, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, took part in the talks.

The two delegations discussed the possibilities for expanding Bulgaro-Polish cooperation. They touched on the questions of bilateral trade, on deepening the contacts in the field of construction. Some new forms of economic contact, including the founding of joint ventures, have also been discussed.

Tanchev, Delegation Head Meet

AU272119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, on 27 January received Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Main Committee of the Polish United Peasant Party and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the United Peasant Party were discussed.

Roman Malinowski stated during the talk that the situation in Poland is normalizing and that the measures of the Military Council of National Salvation led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski are contributing greatly to the normalization. He pointed out that the United Peasant Party is fully supporting the measures of the Military Council of National Salvation to quell the anarchy in Poland and attain public order.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties stressed that Poland is and will remain a strong link in the socialist community. The two parties condemned the economic sanctions against Poland and the attempts by the United States to rudely interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state.

DAILY COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF POLISH SEJM SESSION

AU271031 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jan (BTA) -- Today in a leader commentary on the sitting of the Polish Sejm which was already ended and on Mr W. Jaruzelski's report RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasizes that the six weeks which have passed after in the imposition of the martial law have proved the correctness of the road which has been taken.

The newspaper notes that the decomposition of the structures of the socialist state has been curbed with the help of the martial law, systematic guarantees which impede the mistakes to be repeated have occurred, conditions for democratizing the social life are being created and legality is being strengthened. Important conclusions have also been made, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, quoting the conclusion of the sitting of the Sejm that "it is not socialism that has evoked discontent in Poland but the mistakes admitted".

By noting that the Polish plans of the imperialist forces and the USA in the first place have failed, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that the threats, the discriminatory economic measures and the blackmails are a gross interference with the internal affairs of a sovereign state. They are in contradiction with the UN Charter and the Final Act of Helsinki. The newspaper notes that recent events in Poland have helped preserve the stability of the political relations in Poland.

In the commentary stress is laid on the great support rendered to Poland by the fraternal socialist countries and above all by the Soviet Union. "The development of recent day's of fraternal Poland is a firm proof of the correctness of the measures taken and neither the so-called "sanctions" nor any "punitive operations" on the part of her enemies can deviate Poland from the road chosen for coming out of the crisis, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes in conclusion.

PAPER DETAILS INCREASED BBC COVERAGE OF POLAND

AU261132 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by BTA's London correspondent Volen Krumov written especially for OTECHESTVEN FRONT: "Brainwashing" or "How To Manipulate Public Opinion in the West -- the Unenviable Role of a Radio-Television Company"]

[Text] The admirers of Conan Doyle who since their childhood have read his stories about Sherlock Holmes and his faithful companion -- Dr Watson -- must be familiar with Crowsley Park, the estate of the Baskervilles. Certainly, however, not many of them know that this is the place where the receivers for monitoring foreign radio broadcasts have been installed by BBC radio. A few kilometers from Crowsley Park is the locality of Caversham, which has been described by the writer John Le Carre in his spy story "Smiley's People" (describing cases of counterintelligence). This is where the Polish section has been installed. Since the end of December, 10 days after the introduction of martial law in Poland, this section has drastically intensified its activities. The BBC is now broadcasting 3 hours 45 minutes in the Polish language every day.

All broadcasts, without exception, are secretly or openly hostile to the existing socialist system in that country and are aimed at encouraging the adventurous actions of forces hostile to socialism in Poland, as well as to "instigating" the unstable elements against the socialist system in Poland.

Caversham is the center in which modern technical eqipment is handled both by Englishmen and by traitors, by criminals from the socialist countries. The station monitors and records programs from many countries in the world. These broadcasts and programs are then analyzed, selected and used by the propaganda apparatus for the purposes of British diplomacy. The work in Caversham as well as all BBC activities aimed at foreign audiences are financed and controlled by the government.

I am beginning with this sideline about Caversham because the BBC programs (on radio and television) for the domestic audience are linked to this center. The manner in which the BBC is "elaborating" on Polish events can contribute very interesting inside information about the practical functioning of the mechanism used in influencing the population with a certain ideology and certain ideas, in a spirit which is hostile to socialism, in a spirit of overt anticommunism. It shows us how the reality existing in the socialist countries and their problems, as is the case with Poland, are being distorted to prevent the idea of socialist changes from developing and being victorious in capitalist society.

The information that Caversham collects is analyzed by a "specialist" in Polish affairs, and is submitted for further use. In many cases the facts of such information are only so-called "facts" borrowed from rumors propagated by the press and by other propaganda centers in the capitalist world, or transmitted directly by Polish emigres.

Last week the main evening newscasts of the BBC at 2100 continued to concentrate on Poland as one of the main issues. The materials read by the BBC correspondent in Poland and by the local editors and "controllers" continue to be provocative, instigating the forces hostile to socialism in Poland to further actions. Some of the ideas which are constantly being promoted during these news programs are related to the "necessity of introducing pluralism into the political life of socialist countries," which means, in other words, the necessity of creating political opposition, liquidating the PZPR and the communist parties in other socialist countries as well as their leading role in state administration.

Every case that the Polish authorities are trying against the antisocialist and anti-state activities of individual "Solidarity" members, who until recently had been received with great enthusiasm by the local ruling circles as welcome guests, is accompanied by exceptional propaganda noise and excitement. Cases of violations of communist morality and violations of the law, cases of violations of the Leninist norms and principles of behavior are being presented as the "rule" in socialist society.

There has not been one case in which the BBC has broadcast comprehensive material describing not only the problems and shortcomings, but the true character of events, or the successes of the authorities. Naturally, in its attempts to keep up the legend about its "neutrality," the BBC shows excerpts from interviews with official representatives or cadres from Polish television. As a rule, these programs are taking between 2 and 5 percent of the time devoted to newscasts about Poland and are manipulated to confirm or support the stand of BBC.

The main goals of the BBC broadcasts about Poland and about the other socialist countries are to transform Polish events into an international issue, to "justify" the imaginary right of the capitalist states and of imperialism to interfere in the life of the socialist countries and to justify the actions of specialized agencies and institutions aimed at undermining the socialist system in our countries. The bourgeoisie, with the help of its propaganda apparatus -- of which BBC television is a basic link -- (since these programs are watched by several million viewers), is trying to involve not only the trade unions, but all bourgeois democratic circles in the country to discredit the existing socialist system and to "make public opinion immune" to "socialist infection."

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV'S DEATH

AU272010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, the Bulgarian communists and the entire working people in Bulgaria received with deep sorrow the unexpected news of the death of Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee secretary. In relation to this heavy loss, please allow me to express to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the fraternal Soviet people the most sincere condolences of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people.

A loyal son of the heroic Soviet people, a Bolshevik-Leninist and noted figure of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the international communist movement has left the glorious CPSU ranks forever. He devoted his entire life to the triumph of socialism and communism.

Mikhail Suslov will remain forever in the memory of the Bulgarian people and in the memory of world communists and peoples with his tireless activity, which spanned more than half a century, in implementing the internal and international policy of the CPSU and the USSR for constructing the socialist economy and culture and for the prosperity and happiness of the Soviet people.

The international communist movement knows Mikhail Suslov as a consistent fighter for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world progressive forces. He worked selflessly for expanding and strengthening the international relations of the CPSU with all units of the world revolutionary and national liberation movement. He asserted himself as a noted ideologist and theoretician of the party and a tireless fighter for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching against bourgeois policy, ideology and propaganda and against leftist and rightist revisionism and opportunism.

His merits in strengthening the unity of action and cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community and for strengthening the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and social progress are remarkable.

Mikhail Suslov left a deep mark in the hearts of the Bulgarian communists and the country's working people with his significant contribution to the development of the fraternal unity between the BCP and the CPSU, to the strengthening of the vital Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and to the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between Bulgaria and the USSR. The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people bow their heads and pay respects to the cause and bright memory of Mikhail Suslov, the message reads in conclusion.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR BONN

AU271414 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for Bonn on 27 January where he will be paying a working visit at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off at Sofia Airport by the deputy foreign minister and responsible officials from the ministry.

ZAREV, PLANNING DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CUBA

AU232046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of the State Planning Committee led by Kiril Zarev, committee chairman and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Cuba to attend the 27th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning Work.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU221107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is Bulgaria's permanent representative at the CEMA Executive Committee, has returned from Moscow. He participated in the 102d session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS CRITICIZED

LD271630 Prague CTK in English 1548 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By Karel Bartak]

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (CTK) -- President Reagan's half-an-hour message on the state of the union delivered in U.S. Congress last night was as traditionally a curious mixture of facts, promises and bombastic phrases.

The President's words were not much different from his inauguration statement delivered about one year ago and promising America's new start. This "start" has brought the United States a 5.2 percent decrease of the real gross national product in the last quarter of the past year, a state debt exceeding 1,000,000 million dollars, decrease of the purchase ability of the population, and a total of ten million jobless.

The "recovery" promised by President Reagan has not come true and the growing deficit of the state budget now represents for the Reagan administration an unpleasant testimony of their strong underestimation of the reality. The budget deficit will most probably reach a record 100,000 million dollars in the 1982 fiscal year and further increase in 1983. The President, who was last year promising to balance the budget, seems to have put up with this situation quite easily -- he is well aware that even if he cut all that has been left from the federal social programs after last year's cuts, he would never reach a balanced budget due to huge military spendings.

President Reagan's program is a program of contradictions. U.S. economic experts presuppose that the present crisis will be followed by further decline as a consequence of the collision between financial needs of the private sector, the high budget deficit and restrictive monetary policy.

The state of the union message was marked by the spirit of the most reactionary U.S. policy. President Reagan apparently complied with the ever more frequent "demands" of the extreme right, the so-called neoconservatives in the ruling Republican Party, who have been lately accusing him of being too "soft". The record sums spent on armament were still too small in their view and they were refusing any concessions in the pursued economic conception giving privileges to the rich and badly affecting the middle and poor strata of the population.

RUDE PRAVO PREVIEWS HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING

LD250938 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 25 Jan (CTK) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig wants to use tomorrow's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for further escalation of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

After the United States had conditioned the discussions on strategic weapons by the developments in Poland, also attacks against the Soviet-U.S. talks on reduction of missile and nuclear weapons in Europe are increasing in the U.S. press. It is being openly hinted that the United States would have walked out of these negotiations if it had not been afraid of a negative reaction of some West European governments, and especially the public opinion.

The daily further stressed that if it was true that the United States is interested in the discussions on armament reduction, then Alexander Haig would have to come to Geneva with constructive views and proposals. Nothing like this is, however, happening. On the contrary, clear signs indicate that the United States does not want in Geneva either constructive discussions or results, the daily wrote.

HUSAK, KULIKOV VIEW 'DRUZHBA-82' MANEUVERS

Day's Activity Described

LD271822 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (CTK) -- The "Friendship 82" exercises of ground and air forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army continued Wednesday in the presence of Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia.

In an exercised operation carried out in the western regions of Czechoslovakia members of the armed forces of the three Warsaw Treaty states proved high preparedness, combat mastery and determination to fulfil demanding tasks of defence of the socialist community.

After this activity, which took place on a difficult ground and in bad weather conditions, Gustav Husak met the chief of the exercises, commanders, political workers and staff functionaries of the troops and units taking part, and appreciated the conscientious training, high discipline and organization demonstrated by the troops in the exercises operation as well as in the entire course of the "Friendship 82" tactical operation exercises.

Today's activity was watched by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty states' Joint Armed Forces, Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur, Hungarian Deputy National Defence Minister Lieutenant-General Jozsef Pacsek and other Czechoslovak officials.

Further Details

LD272242 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Military honors today welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, in the combat operations zone of the "Friendship-82" allied exercises. Accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, he first inspected the company of honor and then, at the command observation post, exchanged greetings with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, representatives of the command of the armies taking part in the exercises and other guests.

After the welcoming ceremony the order was given to begin today's exercises. From the command observation post, Comrade Gustav Husak watched the progress of today's exercises. The land and air operations, taking place in a western area of Czechoslovakia, were characterized by close combat cooperation and coordination among the units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army. Also tested was the successful coordination of land and air combat. Preparation for a breakthrough in enemy defenses was started with powerful artillery fire. After the artillery and aircraft fire, the tank units of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian forces approached the combat line and assumed combat formations for a breakthrough in the front line of the enemy's defense. The driving of passages through the minefields with the use of mine-detonating missiles, together with powerful fire and constant support from the air, created the prerequisites for a successful breakthrough and for further successes behind the enemy's line of defense. At the same time mastery at aircraft controls was being demonstrated by both Czechoslovak and Soviet airmen in fighter bombers and Mi-24 gunships [bitevni vrtulnik].

At the command observation post Comrade Gustav Husak was continually informed about the combat situation. The land and air forces in the rear of the exercising armies, in close coordination, were also successfully fulfilling today's tactical tasks in the "Friendship-82" exercise. In doing so they displayed a high state of preparation, combat mastery and determination. Apart from specialized qualifications, high standards of moral-political preparedness were also demonstrated.

OLSZOWSKI'S REMARKS IN WLOCLAWEK REPORTED

LD271230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed to the significant role of the party in the present sociopolitical situation of the country. Speaking at an aktiv of party officials in Wloclawek Voivodship he stressed that the party is an inseparable factor in Poland's social and political life. He stressed that no one is able to fulfill the party's function or replace its leading role in the country.

Stefan Olszowski then noted that the favorable effects of the state of emergency are already visible throughout the country. He said that a struggle is now being waged for the support of those people whom with the best of intentions, had joined the so-called Solidarity. Many of these people, Stefan Olszowski said, realized with bitterness that they had allowed themselves to be manipulated.

REAGAN, PAPAL ACTS AGAINST POLAND 'COORDINATED'

AU222135 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Word on Events": "The Papal Blessing for a Hostile Act" -- capitalized passages published in widespace]

[Text] This Tuesday evening, U.S. President Reagan showed a surprising sense of proportion when he summed up the balance of the first year of his activities in the White House in a half-hour press conference. The results achieved by the current administration can truly be summarized even in such a short time, particularly if the main actor is little inclined to perform a thorough autopsy of them. It is obviously because of this that he merely glided over economic problems, almost completely evaded mentioning the growing race problems, and nonchalantly thrust the blame for deteriorating living standards of the broadest strata on his predecessor. As his own positive achievements, he mentioned Washington's merits in the growth of international tension and the consolidation of the policy from "positions of strength," with which the American imperialist circles would like to acquire global military-strategic supremacy in the world.

In the last few weeks it has been a rule that every speech of an American representative must also be full of attacks against Poland. R. Reagan has also fulfilled this "duty." In a typical way, he continued demagogically to "explain the situation," and particularly to meddle in the sovereign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. This passage of his statement was a kind of continuation of his speech of a few weeks ago, when he announced the program of hostile steps both against Poland and the USSR.

The act of hostility against the Polish people was motivated by the disappointment in Washington's failure to finally realize the intentions which were beginning to materialize under the trademark of so-called "Solidarity." According to the White House, the Soviet Union is to blame for the fact that the Polish Army finally took resolute, and, in the existing situation, the only possible steps and saved the country from the bloodshed that was being prepared by the counterrevolutionary forces. According to American logic, this deserves to be punished; therefore there followed the declaration of so-called sanctions. They prominently include the ban on the agreed exports of American foodstuffs to Poland.

The Christmas holidays and the new year were drawing near -- days which in Poland, too, are filled with thoughts of peace, friendship and good interhuman relations. In the extraordinary situation which the Polish public was then undergoing most intensely, it was even more aware of this than in other years. And it felt the shortage of food twice as much.

The United States was consistent in its hostility. But, as President Reagan declared at the press conference, IT WAS NOT ALONE IN THIS!. It had received the blessings of top church circles, from Pope John Paul II himself. This is the manner in which this pope of Polish origin "felt with the sufferers." He approved of Reagan's steps, he blessed them, he took the side of the enemies of the very nation from which he comes and to which he professes allegiance, for the fate of which he is allegedly praying!

Perhaps the authors of the script for this press conference were expecting in this way to win over millions of Catholics to the American policy of discrimination measures. Perhaps they wanted to justify before the world the sanctions declared by Reagan. But in any case the American President did an ill turn to the Vatican with his announcement because he showed up the two-faced policy of the supreme representatives of world Catholicism, unmasked the falseness of the "love-thy-neighbor" proclaimed by them and, moreover, revealed the sources of the hostile attitude maintained by a certain part of the Polish high clergy which even today is opposing the process of normalizing life in the country.

R. Reagan's press conference on the day of the first anniversary of his coming to the White House has thus lit up also other, non-American connections. At the same time, it confirmed the COORDINATED NATURE of hostile actions undertaken by the international reaction against Poland -- actions, which do not even lack the "papal blessing."

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH HUNGARIAN RADIO SIGNED

LD280036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A program of cooperation between Czechoslovak Radio and Hungarian Radio for 1982-83 was signed in Budapest today. Our correspondent, Alexander Petro, gives us the details:

Czechoslovak Radio and Hungarian Radio will continue their fruitful cooperation in 1982-83 and in various areas will even expand it. This follows from the working plan that was signed in Budapest today by Dr Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio, and Dr Kalman Kiss, first vice president of Hungarian Radio.

The two radios will contribute to the further improvement of current news coverage and features, and they will prepare special programs on important industrial, agricultural and scientific places of work in the two countries, on Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic cooperation and participation in socialist economic integration.

The exchange of musical and literary-dramatic programs and programs for children and youth plays an important part in the cooperation. Czechoslovak Radio and Hungarian Radio will continue to broadcast in the next 2 years joint literary evenings and quizzes on various aspects of life and work in Czechoslovakia and Hungary with the intention of contributing to the deepening of their fraternal friendship.

CSSR-CUBAN COOPERATION COMMITTEE TALKS REPORTED

LD280040 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (CTK) -- The credit granted to Cuba by Czechoslovakia on January 15 will be used for the development of the electrical engineering and food industries, Joel Domenech Benitez, member of Cuba's State Council and deputy premier told CETEKA Wednesday.

The head of the official Cuban delegation to the 7th session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held here further said that programs of bilateral cooperation up to 1985 and mutual advantage of the credit were on the agenda of the session. The two sides also discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry, and agreed that there exist other possibilities of its development.

"We highly appreciate the work done for professional training of young Cubans in Czechoslovak industrial plants". Joel Domenech stressed and added that other aspects discussed at the session concern Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in geology, engineering and the textile industry.

The session will end Friday by the signing of a final protocol.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOY TO BURMA

LD271624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Jozef Bozek, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in Prague today, prior to the commencement of his diplomatic duties.

CPCZ GREETS PERUVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD272344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Eighth Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Peru, which is taking place in Lima between 27 and 31 January.

The telegram expresses appreciation of the long-term courageous struggle of the Communist Party of Peru for the rights and demands of the working people of Peru, for a better future for the country, against exploitation by foreign monopolies and native capitalists. It expresses appreciation of the efforts of the Communist Party of Peru for social progress, world peace and socialism.

POOR QUALITY OF BULK FODDER IN SLOVAKIA NOTED

AU251544 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Eng Pavel Filkorn and "Collective" from the Central Agricultural Control and Testing Institute in Bratislava: "Reflection of the Fodder Producers' Poor Work; Analysis of the Quality of Conserved Bulk Fodder from the 1981 Harvest"]

[Summary] By the end of 1981, the Central Agricultural Control and Testing Institute and regional agricultural laboratories analyzed 8,929 samples of fodder from the 1981 harvest -- 4,896 samples of hay, 3,291 samples of silage and 742 samples of fodder dried by hot air.

In West Slovakia, the proportion of hay rated as excellent or good quality increased 2 percent compared with that of 1980 -- 27 percent of all samples of hay were rated as excellent quality, 38 percent as good quality, and 35 percent as poor quality. In East Slovakia, even though the proportion of top qulaity fodder increased 10 percent over that of 1980, 31 percent of all examined samples were put into the last category of of quality.

"A particularly alarming quality of hay from the 1981 harvest was detected, according to examinations carried out so far, in Central Slovakia. Only 39 percent of all samples represent excellent or good quality. The rest was classified as substandard quality, a result that is almost 40 percent worse than in the preceding year." Compared with the 1980 harvest, the average protein content of hay dropped 8 percent and the average "energy value" almost 9 percent. The poor quality of the hay is due to its harvest at an overripe stage and to its belated conservation.

As far as silage is concerned, 30 percent of all samples from West Slovakia were rated as excellent quality (compared with 18.4 percent from the 1980 harvest) and only 2 percent as substandard quality (compared with 9.2 percent in 1980). The quality of silage in Central Slovakia also slightly improved, yet poor quality silage still accounted for 54 percent of all samples. In East Slovakia, the share of poor quality silage increased 9 percent and accounted for 56 percent of all samples.

As for the outcome of the analysis of fodder dried by hot air, in West Slovakia substandard quality accounted for 30 percent, in Central Slovakia for 31 percent and in East Slovakia for 56 percent of all samples. The substandard samples exceed the valid norms in the permitted content of fibre material, and fail to meet them in the content of protein and beta carotene. These results show that inferior fodder was being used for drying. This practice must be discontinued as we are not rich enough to afford spending the increasingly costly energy on drying substandard quality fodder.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- Paris, 15 Jan (CTK) -- Cooperation in engineering, information systems, electronics, chemical and building industries and agriculture was emphasized in its plans for next year by the mixed Czechoslovak-French Commission at its regular annual session which ended here Friday. At the signing of the final protocol both sides noted that the talks create good prospects for the further development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The commission is meeting every year to review trade exchanges on the basis of the 1975 economic agreement between the two countries. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 15 Jan 82 LD]

SLOVAK SUGAR PRODUCTION-- Last year sugar beets were cultivated on 60,800 hectares in Slovakia; this is over 3,000 hectares more than in 1980. The procurement plan in Slovakia was fulfilled only 92 percent, and the sugar content was 1.74 percent lower than envisaged by the plan. Thus the amount of sugar produced was 47,000 tons less than planned. Although the consumer market will not feel this, it still is a loss for the CSSR economy, since this lacking sugar could have been sold on foreign markets for 235 million foreign currency korunas. The shortfall of sugar for export on a statewide scale amounts to a loss of about 1 billion foreign currency korunas. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Jan 82 p 1, 2 AU]

FUEL PROBLEMS -- Two thirds of the CSSR's fuel-power needs are covered from its own resources; one third from imports. According to a long-term agreement, Poland should deliver to the CSSR 2.2 million tons of bituminous coal in 1982; but the actual delivery is estimated at 1.1 million tons. This will affect the output of the Detmarovice electric power station and of several plants in North Bohemia, according to Dr V. Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The CSSR analyzed price developments on the world crude oil market (which will be gradually reflected also in CEMA's prices) only after completing the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; also, the unprecedented upsurge of the interest rate for loans on the world monetary markets (linked with Reagan's arrival in office) is limiting the CSSR's possibilities. This forces the CSSR to speedily cut down its consumption of imported fuels, so that in 1982 it will import 2 million tons less than in 1980; this amounts to more than 10 percent of the current consumption. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Jan 82 p 3 AU]

GROMYKO ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDSHIP VISIT' TO GDR

LD271246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet minister for foreign affairs, arrived in the GDR for a friendship visit today. He was invited to the GDR by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Andrey Gromyko was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign minister; and other figures. Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov was also at the airport.

On Talks With Haig

LD271538 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Berlin this afternoon for a friendly discussion. The Soviet politician arrived for a friendship visit to the GDR at noon.

Before leaving Geneva by air, Gromyko said of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig that both sides had agreed to continue the talks on limiting nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. There were differences in principle, however, between the two sides' points of view. The United States was not prepared to hold talks on limiting strategic arms, a highly important problem for which the peoples are awaiting a solution. The whole responsibility for such a political course lay with the Washington administration and it would not escape this responsibility, Gromyko stressed. Once again he stressed the USSR's readiness to hold such talks.

During a brief exchange of views on the subject of Poland, broached by Haig, the Soviet side emphatically stated that the United States should refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of the Peoples Republic of Poland.

Meeting With Honecker

LD271836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Talks began Wednesday afternoon at Central Committee Headquarters between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The friendly talks centered on issues concerning the further development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states, as well as current international questions.

Andrey Gromyko conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker praised the great social activity and high production performance of the Soviet people in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR. He emphasized the important personal contribution made by Leonid Brezhnev to the successful implementation of the Leninist international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko exchanged information on the high performance and creative initiative of the communists and working people in both countries in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

Both men noted with satisfaction the successful development of the fraternal relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and states in the interest of socialist and communist construction in both countries, the strengthening of the positions of socialism and the implementation of the joint peace strategy of the community of socialist states.

Both sides paid special attention to the current international situation. Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko emphasized the necessity of strengthening detente and consistently continuing the struggle to end the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament. They emphasized that substantial progress at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States is necessary and possible. The strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security is indispensable for successful negotiations. Erich Honecker stated that the GDR, together with the other states of the socialist community, emphatically supports the struggle of the USSR for concrete measures to limit and reduce nuclear weapons.

Present at the conversation, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in complete agreement, were:

From the GDR side: Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs; Herbert Krolikowksi, SED Central Committee member, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Joachim Loeschner, head of the USSR Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

From the USSR side: G.M. Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States; and A.P. Bondarenko, head of the Third European Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Honecker Gives Dinner

LD272130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2017 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) On Wednesday evening Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a dinner in Berlin in honor of Andrew Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs. In their toasts Erich Honecker and Andrew Gromyko stressed that in the present situation when nothing is more important than safeguarding peace, the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR, is of particular significance. Erich Honecker expressed his satisfaction that his guest made the issues which are in the interests of mankind and world peace the central topic of discussions at his meeting in Geneva.

Both speakers acknowledged their full agreement on all international and bilateral questions discussed at their fraternal meeting earlier today.

The invitation to Schloss Niederschoenhausen was accepted by members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz and Margarete Mueller, as well as by members of the SED Central Committee Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side the delegation accompanying the USSR foreign minister accepted the invitation to dinner, which was marked by the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, states and peoples.

Honecker Toast

LD272240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2055 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker thanked Andrey Gromyko for the fraternal exchange of views conducted during his friendship visit to the GDR. He said:

It showed our complete agreement on all international and bilateral issues discussed. We see this as evidence of the close fraternal friendship that links our parties, states and peoples.

I venture to express our satisfaction that during your meeting with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in Geneva, you concentrated on those issues that are in the interest of mankind, in the interest of world peace. In the current situation in which safeguarding peace is the most important thing, the fraternal alliance of our party and country with Lenin's party and country is of particular importance. It has been, is and will remain the immutable principle of GDR policy constantly to strengthen and consolidate that alliance. Our successes, past and future, are based on this indestructible friendship. I am very pleased to say that the trusting cooperation of the GDR and the USSR is growing ever deeper. Today it is clear to all that our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975 has opened new dimensions in our cooperation. My talks in the Crimea with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, played a major role in this connection. Our cooperation in the important economic area is growing closer. Trade between our countries will, under current agreements, be worth over R11 billion. In addition to traditional areas, we are paying special attention to our cooperation in the fields of microelectronics, robotics and consumer goods. There is growing GDR participation in major economic projects in the Soviet Union, especially natural gas.

We are watching with admiration the performance of the Soviet land in developing a material-technological base of communism and in the struggle for peace and to strengthen the unity of the socialist community on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. For our people too, the many initiatives in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR are an incentive and source of energy in implementing the targets set by the 10th SED Congress. We regard these anniversaries, with their tremendous historical significance for the progress of mankind, as our shared holidays. They provide a powerful impetus for the continued successful construction of communism and socialism in our countries.

We noted that the international situation is not, alas, what it might be. The causes are well known. Above all, they lie in the adventurous endeavors of the United States to replace detente by confrontation and the policy of arms limitation and disarmament by the policy of the arms buildup. Never since the end of World War II has peace been as vulnerable as it is now. This is becoming clearer every day. It is shown by the decisions adopted by the NATO bodies, which meet almost constantly.

The most reactionary imperialist circles are not particular in their choice of means to inflame the international situation. The only thing that matters to them is the pursuit of military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the Socialist community. A smokescreen of lies distracts the world from the fact that it is the United States that, by its superarming, is shaking the very foundations of the peace established as a result of World War II and postwar developments.

Now that a powerful peace movement has emerged in opposition to the decision adopted by NATO in Brussels to site new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe in 1983, events in the Polish People's Republic are made a pretext for an unprecedented incitement campaign against the Soviet Union, People's Poland and the socialist community. It is self-evident that the threats made in this connection represent gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They are an open infringement of the UN Charter. They are a violation of the basic principles of international relations, which the representatives of the United States and the other NATO states have solemnly affirmed by signing the Helsinki Final Act.

Whatever the most aggressive imperialist circles may think, the world of today is no longer the world of 1939. Even now it is clear that the peoples are coming out against those who wish to replace cooperation by confrontation and, by superarming, to create a danger of nuclear war.

It is above all the strength and cohesion of the socialist community that are decisive for the defense of peace. Our countries, led by the USSR, are confronting the frenzied imperialist efforts to block and poison the international dialogue with their calm pursuit of a sensible continuation of negotiations and their initiatives designed to maintain the present military-strategic balance with fewer troops and armaments.

This attitude is consistent with the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the clear basis in keeping with our time for substantial progress in the struggle for peace, arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. Its proposals, fully supported by the 10th SED Congress, are realistic and forward looking. Their implementation would benefit all nations.

We greatly value the personal contribution made by our friend and comrade, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the implementation of the CPSU peace program. His tireless and constructive work to avert the danger of a nuclear world war and make peace secure is an encouragement and inspiration for all peace-loving forces on our globe.

We are always pleased to see our proven companion in our struggle, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. We highly value the contribution which you, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich, have been making for decades to the cause of peace and cooperation for the good of the peoples. Your current friendship visit and our discussions will benefit our common struggle for peace and socialism.

Gromyko Reply

LD272324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko expressed his thanks for the invitation to visit the GDR and for Erich Honecker's warm words about the USSR and its policy. He said:

We are of the opinion that the talks that have been conducted in Berlin were very useful and fruitful. The meetings of friends and like-minded comrades enrich their common outlook and provide confidence and optimism for looking into the future.

In the course of the analysis made during our talks about the present situation in the world, especially in Europe, we have noted once again that the USSR and the GDR share the same views, positions and intentions for the future. In concrete terms this means that we intend in the future to strengthen unceasingly the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries, our joint action in the interest of strengthening the socialist community, in the interest of peace, disarmament and social progress.

Thus it is the will of our parties and peoples that is being translated into practice in big and small things. Now, when mankind is living through a chapter of its history fraught with responsibility, now, when the question of how international relations are being shaped in future will in effect be decided, two sharply contrasting foreign policy programs, two strategies, are emerging with crystal clarity before the eyes of the world. One of these programs is that of the socialist community, a program unreservedly oriented toward the preservation of peace throughout the world, to peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among states, to the cessation of the arms race, the preservation of the peoples from the danger of nuclear war. We do not merely proclaim this program, but consistently and steadfastly implement it through concrete actions and practical steps. As is well known, it is especially the socialist countries that have made a decisive contribution to the drafting and conclusion of the entire system of treaties and agreements of the 1970's, a system that forms the basis of detente in international law.

The socialist countries were also at the cradle of the all-European conference in Helsinki. None other than the USSR and its allies repeatedly offered new ideas and proposals aimed at solving the most important problems of our time -- the problems of disarmament -- which literally embrace all aspects and tendencies. In short, there is no sphere of international relations in which the socialist countries have not spoken their weighty word, a word based on good will and readiness for businesslike, constructive cooperation.

It goes without saying that the Soviet side upheld the path of peace both in Europe and internationally at the meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Geneva. The Soviet side championed the policy which the states of the socialist community are pursuing and which they have repeatedly procliamed at their party congresses and in statements of the Political Consultative Assembly of the organization of the Warsaw Treaty states. It is only natural that such a policy, which expresses the true interests of all peoples, enjoys broad support and agreement, and it is in this that its vitality and effectiveness consists. A diametrically opposed program is presented in the international arena by the imperialist forces that call the tune in NATO.

New programs of strategic and other weapons are being carried out. New intermediate-range nuclear missiles are being stationed in Western Europe in order ultimately to secure military superiority throughout the world -- these are the officially avowed aims of Washington's policy.

The militarist circles of the United States go still further and are trying even now to accustom international public opinion to the monstrous idea of the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons, by the doctrine of a "first strike," of a "warning strike," of a "demonstration strike" and other strikes.

The nature of Washington's policy was also revealed in the anti-Polish campaign unleashed by it. The U.S. administration tramples under foot the elementary norms of international relations among states. It not only tries to interfere in the very internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, but also does everything to turn Poland into a hotbed of tension in Europe.

To destroy the mutually advantageous trade, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations that have developed between the European states over decades, to poison the atmosphere wherever negotiations on the most important problems of our time are taking place -- whether it be in Geneva, Madrid or Vienna -- indeed to destroy everything good and valuable that has been achieved during the time of detente -- that is the aim now openly pursued by the opponents of detente. Now the United States is trying also to tie down the other Western countries to this political course. It does so without regard to the damage caused to the national interests of these countries.

A policy that endangers peace and international cooperation can have no future. The broad antiwar movement now taking hold not only of Europe, but also of other regions in the world is clear evidence that the peoples sense this danger with increasing clarity, that they are joining forces to rebuff the forces of imperialism. This is an important political factor that no one can ignore. As for the calculations of all those trying to overthrow the people's power in socialist Poland, to push back socialism in Europe, there can be only one answer -- no one can shake the community of socialist states.

I would like to stress once again in this context that neither the USSR nor the other socialist countries have ever sought or seek confrontation. The task is to make every effort to promote the present understanding [as received], to strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world despite all differences of ideology and social systems. That is the only correct and reliable policy. That is the Leninist course in international affairs which our party strictly follows.

As Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized, we see in the GDR, in its people, in the SED at all times our faithful friends and allies. We can state with great satisfaction again today that the cooperation of the USSR and the GDR in building socialism, their joint work in the international arena are continuing to develop successfully. We are profoundly convinced that this will also be so in the future.

Departure Reported

LD281122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet minister of foreign affairs, ended his friendship visit to the GDR this morning. He and those in his entourage were given a very cordial send-off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov. A communique will be published on Andrey Gromyko's visit to the GDR.

RADIO ASSESSES HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS IN GENEVA

DW271249 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Geneva talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig ended last night. You will now hear about the talks from Joachim Sonnenberg in Geneva:

The two foreign ministers talked with each other for more than 7 and 1/2 hours. This is truly a record for a 1-day conference. If the statements from both sides agree that these Geneva talks were useful and necessary, we must assume that this is certainly not a diplomatic phrase but a serious assessment. On the day prior to the meeting, the pessimistic prognoses of observers prevailed here. Not least of all this was due to the many extra prerequisites and conditions linked by the U.S. Government to the normal procedures of such foreign ministerial talks. It was known that some of these conditions were completely unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The chief of the State Department even left himself wide open by saying that the talks could be very short if the Soviet foreign minister was not prepared to debate matters of priority to the Americans -- matters such as domestic developments in the Polish People's Republic. Naturally, the Soviet foreign minister remained unimpressed by such agitating statements. Andrey Gromyko, who has negotiated with several U.S. secretaries of state in Geneva, remained as calm as always, and he did not deviate from the way of constructive negotiations.

Because of this, the U.S. secretary of state had obvious difficulties after the meeting in explaining the extraordinary length of the talks. He, or much rather his government, had to revise their stance on another issue as well. Washington had indicated 2 days earlier that Haig would not negotiate on problems of limiting strategic weapons. This issue was discussed in detail, however, even though the United States was not prepared to set a date for the resumption of the SALT talks. The Soviet foreign minister, however, stressed his country's preparedness to begin immediate negotiations. Both sides positively assessed the Geneva negotiations on limiting nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, although it is no secret that the respective starting points on both sides are still rather far apart. Finally, both foreign ministers discussed a number of issues of Soviet-American relations, as well as the current internatonal situation, including the situations in the Middle East and southern Africa.

Andrey Gromyko represented the standpoint in principle that everything must be done to extinguish these fatally dangerous fire centers while maintaining the people's right to freedom and indpendence.

REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE ANALYZED

DW271203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Washington -- Horst Kaeubler dispatch -- If the Americans had hoped that the U.S. President would show a way out of the economic predicament that has become chronic and has brought with it the stagnation of entire key branches of industry, nearly 10 million jobless and record budget deficits, then these expectations turned out to be great illusions. Rarely has so much been at stake for America's future, President Reagan said.

Yes this State of the Union message does not analyze the profound causes of the lasting crisis problems in the United States. It bypasses the cardinal problems of U.S. domestic and foreign policy and breathes the nostalgic dreams of the restoration of U.S. global power. Once again we hear the old, worn slogans that the United States is about to restore the margin of security, meaning a military lead. Negotiations with the Soviet Union must be conducted from a position of strength.

The Polish People's Republic is threatened with further sanctions if developments do not move in keeping with U.S. concepts. Threats are also directed against Cuba and Libya.

The militarization of U.S. policy has its price, not only with regard to a dangerous aggravation of international developments, but also here in the United States. To finance this unprecedented arms buildup, the Reagan administration has effected social cutbacks which deprive millions of Americans of the benefits of vital programs such as vocational training, health care, food stamps, welfare support, and so forth.

In his State of the Union message, the President announced that he will ask even more sacrifices from Americans. What he has in mind is not just a series of new social cutbacks. The Reagan administration is asking Congress to relieve the federal government of the responsibility for dozens of costly social programs such as food stamps for 20 million needy people, support for hundreds of thousands of families with many children, and similar programs. A total of 40 federal social programs are to be transferred in the next few years to the responsibility of the financially plagued states, cities and communities.

Reagan's State of the Union message contains the sad admission that the program of national renewal announced with great ado has not brought any of the explosive problems of U.S. society any closer to solution. President Reagan himself told congress that it is true that they do not have any quick solution to eliminate as quickly as possible the painful state of unemployment.

Hardly had the U.S. head of state concluded his speech to Congress when congressmen, governors, mayors and civil rights activists reacted with astonishment to the message. Several congressmen, among them Paul [name indistinct], declared to newsmen that Reagan's policy divides the nation into rich people and poor. Coleman Young, mayor of the automobile metropolis of Detroit, which is plagued by mass unemployment and plant closings, stressed that the right to work, food and dignity is a federal responsibility guaranteed by the Constitution.

HONECKER CONVEYS CONDOLENCES ON SUSLOV DEATH

LD271328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1218 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today at the Soviet Embassy, conveyed the condolences of the GDR party and state leadership on the death of Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He expressed to Ambassador Petr Abrasimov the genuine and deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the government and people, and signed his name in the book of condolences.

Erich Honecker praised the deceased as an outstanding official of the CPSU, the Soviet Union and the international communist movement. The deceased performed lasting service as a tested organizer and important theoretician of Marxism-Leninism in the communist development of the Soviet Union and in consolidating the international communist and workers' movement. Unforgotten is his great contribution toward consolidating the alliance between the SED and the CPSU and the unbreakable friendship between the GDR and the USSR. This contribution is highly valued by the communists and all workers of the GDR.

DAILIES CRITICIZE WESTERN STANDS ON POLAND

PCI Stance 'Regrettable'

AU222120 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jan 82 p 4

[Jeno Farago article: "The PCI and the Polish Situation"]

[Text] Rome, Jan 82 -- In recent weeks, democratic Italian public opinion entertained the same hope and desire with regard to the Polish crisis as the Hungarian people and the rest of the world's progressive forces: avoiding a civil war and its grave consequence, the intensification of international tension.

The fact that the dramatic situation is being resolved within the Polish scene, and has not become either a national or an international tragedy, has disappointed Italian political forces linked to imperialism and aggressive reactionary forces, which wanted to gain domestic political and international advantage from the crisis. For that reason, among others, it is surprising and regrettable that PCI leading organs have condemned -- and from the very beginning, at that -- the solution that they themselves had also hoped for; that is, that Polish society itself should resolve the crisis.

A Pronouncement and the Facts

A session of the Central Committee Secretariat, convened on 13 December, Sunday, has already found it necessary to condemn in a document -- ahead of any other Italian party -- the mere existence, conduct and measures of the Military Council of National Salvation. And although a month has elapsed since the first official pronouncement, the PCI Central Committee has disregarded some fundamental facts, such as the fact that not even the most reactionary U.S. circles could offer specific proof of Soviet intervention. They have gone so far as to agree with the trade unions which -- under the pretext of protesting against the measures required by the state of emergency and alleged Soviet pressure -- appealed to the working people to demonstrate and strike. It is a different matter that the organizers of the demonstration had failed, because instead of the expected masses of tens of thousands of people, barely a few hundred or thousand demonstrated. The organization of protests has aroused indignation in a considerable portion of the workers.

The second fundamental fact they are disregarding is that, following the measures of the Military Council of National Salvation, considerable successes have already been attained in the consolidation process. And it would have hardly been possible to implement the Military Council's measures without the support of forces feeling responsibility for the country's fate and independence and loyal to the socialist system.

A different attitude is experienced on the part of the PCI's base of workers. Even under the fire of a hostile propaganda campaign, a more than small portion of the party's members have understood the need for the steps of the Polish leadership, and a significant portion of sympathizers do not agree with the stance adopted by the Central Committee. that is why party discipline, which is mandatory for everyone, as well as the fact that forming groups within the party is inadmissible, was so strongly emphasized at the Central Committee session.

Support Is Indispensable

It emerges from the party's pronouncements that PCI leading organs, from the beginning, precluded the possibility of the introduction of a state of emergency for resolving the Polish crisis unaided.

The reason for this calls for more than consideration, if only because previosuly, when it informed its own community, the PCI spoke of the catastrophic position of the Polish economy, aggravated by strikes, and mentioned the extremist attitude and demands of some Solidarity leaders and antisocialist and anti-Soviet trends, even if it did not attach a significance to them proportionate to their danger. At that time, although it did not mention this later, the party paper L'UNITA published a tape recording made of a closed session of the Solidarity leadership which unequivocally revealed that overthrowing the government and seizing political power was the organization's goal, and that Solidarity did not announce these objectives publicly for tactical reasons alone. It is all the more surprising that, nevertheless, the impression is being made that the Military Council of National Salvation acted not to save the country and avert civil war, but to suppress the "movement for democratic renewal" by military means.

The PCI leaders' argument that the PZPR was unable to articulate the opinion of the working people -- although the regenerated Polish leadership has made great efforts to that end -- should have made it even more justified for the PCI to back the Polish party, out of internationalist solidarity, as a helper. In his report at the Central Committee session, PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer himself admitted that the PCI's criticism in the Polish matter is even sharper than the criticism of nonleftist forces, saying: Only open and sincere debates are appropriate among communists. However, is it not a fundamental prerequisite that criticism should truly help bring about a solution in such a critical situation?

The Lessons of October Are Valid

And that brings us to a peculiar aspect of the PCI leading organs' pronouncements. It involves not only the fact that they regard the practice of the socialist countries as unsuitable for themselves. (The fraternal parties do not dispute this right of the PCI, for Italy's historical and contemproary conditions call for a specific path and practice of socialism.) According to the PCI, the socialist countries have -- allegedly -- entered a path of "retrograde development." Terming the Polish crisis "a crisis of the world socialist system," the PCI's leading organs claimed that "the development of socialism, the momentum of its phase that began with the Great October Socialist Revolution, has expired."

Opposing this evaluation, Armando Cossutta, member of the PCI leadership, has called Berlinguer's position on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries unfounded. He stressed that, even if they sometimes landed in contradictory situations in the course of their development, these young systems have been making continuous progress. And he stated, speaking of the Soviet Union's role: One can speak only with respect of a country which is building, without any historical antecedents, a society free of exploitation, and which is making the struggle of the parties struggling in the capitalist countries, the peoples of the developing countries and the workers' class of the capitalist countries a great deal easier.

In his speech at the Central Committee session, Secretary General Berlinguer, delving into the socialist countries' present position and development, referred for the first time to "significant and qualitative differences" between individual countries and, in that connection, spoke in flattering terms of our country. We do not note this because we agree with "qualitative differences" of that kind, or because we need such contrasting recognition. The reason for our doing so is rather to recall: In its development, our country has come to where it is today following a crisis resembling, in a certain respect, that of Poland, and a grave and consistent struggle against counterrevolutionary forces. And the explanation for our successes is not that the phase that began with the Great October Socialist Revolution has expired. On the contrary: We have understood its real content, and our party was able to creatively apply it to our conditions.

No Concern of CSCE

AU251929 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Laszlo Bogos article: "The Sixth Fundamental Principle of the Helsinki Final Act; Do Not Intervene in the Domestic Affairs of Others"]

[Text] Delegates of the 35 countries that have signed the codex of cooperation, the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, are making preparations for the fifth round of the Madrid meeting. Max Kampelmann, head of the U.S. delegation, declared in threatening tones, even before the fourth round: The United States is not prepared to let the Madrid meeting meet the same fate as the conference on the reduction of armed forces underway in Vienna. (The Vienna conference has been going on for more than 9 years.) By that, Kampelmann has made known in essence that, instead of a patient quest for a rational compromise, the Reagan administration wants to put an end, even without an agreement, to the work of the Madrid meeting.

Nevertheless, the Reagan administration, which regards seeking a rational compromise as a nuisance, is now about to do something itself that could unnecessarily protract the Madrid meeting, which began 16 months ago. Messages are being sent continuously to the NATO countries' foreign ministries from the State Department in Washington, goading them to send their foreign ministers also to Madrid for the beginning of the fifth round of the meeting on security and cooperation in Europe on 9 February. During the round of the meeting that closed on 18 December, ambassadors headed the definite majority of the delegations, and they parted at that time in agreement that they would strive to come to terms on issues that are still disputed on the basis of the document submtited by the neutral and nonaligned countries. And work of this nature is not a matter for foreign ministers. What, then, would be the task of the NATO countries' foreign ministers in Madrid?

Following the 11 January special session of the NATO countries' foreign ministers in Brussels, the Reagan administration also intends to turn the meeting hall of the International Conference Palace where the Madrid meeting is taking place into a forum for a propaganda campaign against Poland and the Soviet Union. Accordingly, the task of the NATO countries' foreign ministers would be to condemn Wojciech Jaruzelski's government for introducing the state of emergency that forestalled a civil war. The boundless propaganda campaign stemming from the state of emergency in Poland is nothing but a senseless warring by the loser of the game, because, as even George F. Will, the most p ominent publicist of the U.S. rightwing, has admitted in the Washington Post, Washington has lost the Polish game whose ultimate goal would have been to overthrow the people's power and tear Poland away from the socialist community.

The lost game cannot be won through propaganda statements made at the forum of the Madrid meeting; what can be done is rather to continue worsening the political atmosphere between countries with different social systems on the continent and make the substantive work of the Madrid meeting more difficult. The issue of the state of emergency in Poland is no concern of the Madrid meeting, in the same way as the military takeover of power carried out in September 1980 in Turkey, which belongs to NATO, was not. The introduction of the state of emergency is Poland's domestic affair. The Reagan administration's attempt to have the Polish events discussed on a foreign ministerial level in Madrid amounts to a violation of the Helsinki Final Act -- the fundamental principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs. Of the ten fundamental principles that regulate relations among the participating countries, the sixth lays down the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs. Its introductory sentence goes as follows: "The participating countries, irrespective of relations between one another, will refrain from intervening in any manner, directly or indirectly and separately or collectively, in internal or external matters pertaining to the internal legislature of another participating country."

One of the paragraphs of this chapter that goes into details on the practical observation of the principle of nonintervention holds as unacceptable, among other things, the application of political coercion aimed at subordinating to one's own interests the exercise of rights arising from the sovereignty of another participating country and thus obtaining any advantages.

By virtue of this jointly adopted codex of conduct, discussing the Polish events on a foreign ministerial level can be regarded as political coercion. It would be a sin to repeat in Madrid the mistake committed at the special conference of the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels.

Placing the Polish situation on the agenda of the Madrid meeting cannot be reconciled with the conference's rules of procedure either because, under the procedural rules, a new resolution can be passed only through consensus, with the unanimous approval of all 35 participating countries. And placing the Polish events on the agenda was not even raised at the conclusion of the fourth round of the Madrid meeting, which occurred after 13 December, when the state of emergency was introduced. At that time, the delegates at the meeting took cognizance of the information provided by the head of the Polish delegaton and recognized that the events were within the framework of Polish sovereignty. Since then, the Jaruzelski government has helped to normalize life through numerous measures, proving that it does not intend to maintain the state of emergency a minute longer than is necessary to consolidate the situation in Poland. It clearly emerges from all this that, if the NATO countries' foreign ministers appeared, under the pretext of the Polish events, at the Madrid International Conference Palace, they would, on the one hand, be carried away, through their participation, to violate the principle of consensus and would, on the other hand, hinder the discussion of the real points on the agenda.

Protraction of the meeting, which was originally planned for 4 months, to 16 months is indicative of the difficulties that have arisen over the issues on the agenda. Nonetheless, it seemed in December that the document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries would provide a suitable basis on which a specific and substantive agreement could be achieved at the meeting. The achievement of this as soon as possible could be in danger, and the unsuccessful conclusion of the meeting might result from the action prepared by the Reagan administration. It is to be presumed that this, too, will be brought up by Andrey Gromyko at his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig next week in Geneva.

HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS CALLED 'A GOOD THING'

LD280016 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] I wish you good evening from Geneva, from where I can report somewhat more and perhaps more encouraging things today. After Soviet and U.S. Foreign Ministers Gromyko and Haig held talks for nearly 8 hours instead of the previously planned 4 hours yesterday, Secretary of State Haig held a press conference which was followed with great interest late into the night.

He said in his statement that the situation in Poland throws a dark shadow on all topics in East-West relations, but he pointed out -- and this seems most important -- that the negotiations were of a very sober tone and extremely detailed, expecially from the viewpoint of how necessary Soviet-U.S. ministerial-level relations are. He added: The need for these relations is not reduced by tensions.

If in addition to all this we take into account that when flying to Geneva he was still telling U.S. journalists that he wanted to discuss Poland nearly exclusively, and, when told that Gromyko did not intend to become immersed in this topic, repled: "Then they will be very short talks" -- if we measure this against such precedents, it appears that the U.S. secretary of state's severity has significantly eased.

He spoke at greatest length in his statement about the various disarmament talks and the need for and possibility of these. Then he listed what other types of topics figure on the (?agenda), and it was striking that among these, Afghanistan -- the so often mentioned Afghanistan -- was included in the list only after Central America, as an afterthought.

It became clear from Haig's words during the press conference that the greater part of the nearly 8-hour-long talks took place privately, with only the interpreters present. Experts attended only when they touched on the topic of the intermediate-range missile talks taking place in Geneva. Haig said that he finished the talks with a feeling of satisfaction; during the talks, important views were exchanged and this contributes to mutual understanding of each other's problems.

I should by no means like to exaggerate and arouse the feeling that these 8-hour talks might have solved everything. On the contrary, the differences, the contrasts which appear unbridgeable have remained, but a fact is a fact: As at other times, but mainly in present circumstances, 8-hour private talks between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in the first place can be a good thing.

MSZMP SENDS MESSAGE TO CPSU ON SUSLOV'S DEATH

LD280036 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jan (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee has cabled its condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on account of the decease of Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD261130 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Nikolay Patolichev, his Soviet counterpart, signed the Hungarian-Soviet goods exchange protocol for 1982, here today. In 1982 the bilateral trade will rise and be worth 6,800 million roubles.

Taken into consideration in the protocol are the commitments made in the bilateral goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981-85 and other economic accords. The protocol calls for the further strengthening of cooperation and new achievements in the realization of the complex programme, aimed at promoting intra-CEMA integration.

In 1982 the Soviet Union will supply for Hungary metal-cutting machinery, mining installations, computer engineering goods, road-building machines, tractors and trucks. As before, Hungary will satisfy from the Soviet Union a considerable part of her demand in basic fuels and raw materials, including oil, gas, electricity, iron ore and timber. It is planned to step up the delivery of industrial and consumer goods.

The document now signed gives a firm basis for the further planned promotion of the bilateral trading and economic links, and it is new proof of the acknowledgement of mutual interests.

Speaking to Hungarian journalists, Minister Veress said that the 1981 goods exchange took place as planned even amid the difficulties in the world economy, proved the Hungarian-Soviet relations' political and economic strength, the good cooperation and the two economies massive capabilities. Under the present conditions, he added, it is a fact of significance that an agreement calling for the expansion of relations and the satisfaction of the requirements of the two countries could be signed.

Soviet-Hungarian trade continues to play a key role in the development of Hungarian economy on the strength of, on the one hand, of the delivery of energy and base [words indistinct] installations and, on the other hand, that the Soviet Union is the largest single export market for Hungarian machines and installations and many other goods. Among the Soviet Union's economic partners Hungary is the sixth. As it is foreseen in the goods exchange protocol for 1982, the growth in the goods traffic will be slower, even though the 6,800 million roubles worth turnover will be [words indistinct] 1981's, Minister Veress said.

REPORTAGE OF MARJAI'S VISIT TO USSR CONTINUES

Shevardnadze Receives Marjai

LD271134 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Tbilisi, 27 Jan (MTI) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Tuesday received in Tbilisi Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai who is attending in Georgia the 28th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

At a cordial and friendly meeting the parties discussed the prospects of developing direct relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. As it will be remembered, the session of the Inter-Governmental Committee agreed to establish direct economic relations between Hungary and some Soviet republics. Jozsef Marjai briefed his host about the situation, development and plans of the Hungarian People's Republic. Eduard Shevardnadze praised with warm words the development of bilateral relations and similarly spoke to his guest about the life and plans of Georgia.

The meeting was attended also by Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the cooperation committee.

Also in attendance were Zurab Pataridze, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, Zurab Chekheidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party CC, and Otar Cherkeziya, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

Tuesday evening Eduard Shevardnadze hosted dinner in honour of Jozsef Marjai.

Marjai Visits Azerbaijan

LD280034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has paid a brief visit to Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers held talks with Geydar Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party on the opportunities for further development of economic relations. Jozsef Marjai previously participated in the meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, in Tbilisi.

LAZAR, APRO MEET WITH NEW SYRIAN ENVOY

LD280040 Budapest in English 1725 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jan (MTI) -- Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro, president of the parliament, have received on introductory visits 'Abd al-'Aziz Mashariqah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Syria to Budapest.

27 JAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING, COMMUNIQUE

LD271938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The most important event today was the Council of Ministers session. Here is the communique:

The Council of Ministers has made a decision on the issue of retail price changes for food, fuel and electricity as well as the system of compensation. These will come into force on 1 February this year. Their implementation was preceded by a general social discussion of many month's duration, conducted with the joint participation of the trade unions, social organizations and scientific milieus.

After the publication of the brochure by the State Price Commission, the discussion encompassed all milieus and its expression was manifest in the numerous observations and motions sent from all over the country to the State Price Commission and to the editorial offices of the press, radio and television.

On the issue of prices and compensation, the Sejm commissions as well as numerous party, youth and social organizations expressed their views. Taking into consideration the opinions and motions submitted by the community, on 19 January the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers presented a modified draft of the prices and compensations.

The draft proposes reducing the scale of price rises for electricity, gas, central heating and hot water as well as simplifying and fundamentally broadening the range of the system of compensation and raising its level for the majority of social and professional groups.

The changes proposed by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers have been favorably received, on the whole, by the community. It is being appreciated that to a considerable degree the modified draft takes into account the main social demands regarding compensation. Despite the fact that public opinion is convinced that price reforms will cause a temporary deterioration in the population's material situation, the conviction predominates that a radical price reform constitutes the basic condition for the success of the economic reform as well as for a gradual return to market equilibrium, and thus the foundation upon which to eliminate the burden of lines and ration cards, to strengthen the currency and to restore the severed economic links between town and country.

People are generally becoming aware that the achievement of these objectives demands necessary denials from the whole community. There are economic laws which we cannot ignore any longer. In the past, the violation of those laws became the main cause of the crisis and the difficult living conditions for the community.

The considerable growth in wages over the past 18 months, mostly gained by force while disregarding the economic realities of the country and accompanied by a considerable drop in output, violated all economic mechanisms.

Bonds between labor results and renumeration were broken. The progressive drop in the value of money created the need to increase budgetary expenditure for social welfare, which protected mainly the weakest groups, including pensioners, and large families.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers concerning the changes in the retail prices of food, fuel and energy constitute another logical and indispensable step on the road toward restoring the shaken economic equilibrium.

The rise in the retail prices of food, fuel and electricity, introduced in the Council of Ministers' resolution, encompasses those means of consumption and services which have a fundamental effect on the cost of living of the population and whose prices are fixed officially.

These price rises are accompanied by compensation. This does not, however, mean fully offsetting the rise in the population's living costs which grow as a result of rises in the prices of items and services not included in the retail price reform, including, above all consumer goods.

Such an offsetting is not possible at present, since in practice this would render impossible the regaining of market equilibrium. Thus, the Council of Ministers has adopted a system of financial compensation which, from the point of view of the principles of social justice, protects primarily families with the lowest incomes. This solution should meet with the understanding of the community. The protection of the economically weakest social groups is served at the same time, and will continue to be served, by the whole system of social benefits of the socialist state.

This can be seen in the rise in the lowest old age and other pensions -- introduced in November last year -- and the considerable increase in family allowances from 1 January, as well as the raising of minimum wages. At present, accelerated work is in progress on the new system of pension provisions whose aim, among other things, is to eliminate the so-called old portfolio.

When making the above decision, the Council of Ministers also considered the preliminary forecasts of the range and scale of price rises for consumer goods, decided independently by enterprises in accordance with the principles of the economic reform. Attention was drawn to the fact that as well as increased prices of consumer goods -- justified by the considerable rise in supply prices -- many enterprises abuse the powers they possess and dictate exaggerated prices. These practices strike at consumers' interests. They also contradict the fundamental assumption of economic reform -- that the independence of the enterprises will contribute to a better satisfaction of the community's needs, and that the new economic mechanism will liberate initiative in order to increase productivity, to save raw and other materials, and to improve the quality of the goods.

The Council of Ministers has instructed that measures shall be taken which will prevent abuse of the power to establish prices, and at the same time will form the conditions for the functioning of enterprises, in accordance with the principles of reform.

First, it is a question of broadening the range of regulated prices for the groups of goods which are of fundamental significance in families' budgets. Second, it is a question of accurately defining what costs may be recognized as justified; for the price of goods should not be weighted with the cost of mismanagement, bad organization of the enterprise's work, or with the waste of materials.

Now in the new economic conditions created by the economic reform, it is indispensable, first of all, to increase production, to improve management, to improve the quality and durability of goods, to further improve the work of commerce, and to develop services which will prolong the life of durables. Only in this way can the inflation gap be eliminated and a permanent balance in the economy be achieved, thereby also achieving a tangible improvement in the market supply.

The Council of Ministers has recommended the acceleration of work on the principles of compensation for the results of price increases of industrial goods, with particular consideration for the interests of the lower income population. It has also been recommended to intensify work on bringing up to date the social minimum in relation to the higher general level of prices of goods and services.

The Council of Ministers meeting also stressed that simultaneously with the formation of the system of price inspection and the widening of official control, it is indispensable to develop social control operating independently from the state administration. To this end the Council of Ministers considers it indispensable to urgently organize a social price commission, where the initiative and the leading role will be taken by the Consumer Federation.

In view of the changes in the retail prices of food, energy and fuel, the Council of Ministers made a number of additional decisions which will meet half-way the social demands put forward and which are a direct result of the changes.

Particular concern is being shown for the problems of young couples who are starting professional and family life. Taking into consideration the difficulties experienced by young couples due to the housing situation and the expected movement in the price of industrial goods, the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the premier's earlier announcement, decided to change the principles of credit for young couples in order to make their life easier.

The government resolution in this respect broadens state financial aid for young families. The upper credit limit has been increased to Z150,000. Also, detailed regulations have been defined for the allocation and payment of credit. By considerably broadening credit aid, the Council of Ministers has stressed the particular obligations of young workers, who benefit from credits, toward the community. The credits can to a considerable degree be written off without reproach, depending on the place and type of work performed. The condition for repayment of credit by work enterprises is that the employees should work at least for 5 years in the enterprise which grants aid.

Also, the regulation concerning enterprise housing funds has been changed to allow work enterprises to increase periodic nonreturnable aid for families and people in difficult situations. This applies to partial payment for heating apartments and for the delivery of hot water, if the compensation due to them is too low.

Implementing the increase which was announced in the Sejm by the premier, in benefits for mothers who look after small children, the Council of Ministers has amended the previous decree on maternal upbringing leave. According to this decree, the state guarantees that payments of the allowance due to mothers on maternity leave will be extended by a further 6 months. Thus, a mother in the lower income bracket who looks after children can take advantage of paid leave over a total of 24 months. The Council of Ministers believes that this will constitute one of the more important forms of material assistance for young families.

In its concern for the oldest of old-age pensioners and other pensioners who require more intensive care, the Council of Ministers has passed a decree on increasing the supplement to old-age and other pensions coming under the first group of disabled persons or for pensioners aged over 80 years. The decree increases the supplement paid to these old-age and other pensioners to Z1,000.

It has also been decided to restrict the upper limit of the increased charge for lunches in workers' canteens to Z18. The Council of Ministers has accepted the proposal of the chairman of the Polish National Bank on lifting the restrictions on savings and check traffic introduced on 13 December last year. The lifting of the existing restrictions, from 1 February, in the sphere of financial transactions and of savings is taking place in connection with the progressive stabilization of social life. This reintroduces the principles in this sphere which were in force before the imposition of martial law.

On the next point of the agenda, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on savings tasks for 1982. This resolution envisages the procurement of further considerable savings in the budget. With this in mind, actions will be taken which are designed to reduce the number of full-time posts in the state and economic administration, to reduce the money spent on seminar conferences, central conferences, national meetings, official business trips and trips abroad. Expenditure on economic administration for entertainment and advertising purposes will also be reduced.

In keeping with the more modest programmatic precepts of television and radio, the financial means will be adjusted accordingly. The government decision stresses the need for better adaptation of research programs to the needs of the economy and culture and makes it incumbent on ministers, voivodas and heads of economic units to embark without reservation on the thrifty management of budgetary means.

They have also made a preliminary examination of the tasks for the state administration following from the Sejm speech by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. It was recommended that an immediate start should be made on the effective implementation of these tasks. These issues will be examined in detail at a special session of the Council of Ministers next week.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we will acquaint you with the decision of the Council of Ministers concerning the retail prices of basic foods, fuels and energy.

Beginning 1 February 1982, new prices will be in force for basic foods, fuel and energy as follows: white granulated sugar, Z46 per kg; table salt, Z6 per kg; consumer bottled milk with 2 percent fat content, Z10 per liter; homogenized bottled cream with 18 percent fat content, Z24 per quarter liter; table creamery butter, Z60 per quarter kg; yellow hard cheese, Edam and Gouda with 40 percent fat content, Z190 per kg; fat cottage cheese slices with 30 percent fat content, Z84 per kg; mleczna [milk] margarine, Z23 per quarter kg; palma margarine, Z30 per quarter kg; butter made of vegetable oils, Z35 per quarter kg; edible rape seed oil, Z60 per half liter; joint of pork with bone, Z360 per kg; pork ham with bone, Z280 per kg; shoulder of pork with bone, Z250 per kg; unsmoked bacon, Z110 per kg; pork ribs, Z100 per kg; pork knuckle, Z110 per kg; leg of pork, Z25 per kg; beef sirloin, Z420 per kg; beef for roasting, Z300 per kg; roast of beef [rostbef], Z180 per kg; entrecote and loin chops [antrykot i rozbratel] of beef, Z180 per kg; beef with bone, chestbone, [word indistinct], neckbone, [word indistinct], Z100 per kg; boiled boned ham, Z500 per kg; part boiled ham, Z550 per kg; Starowiejska sausage, Z350 per kg; ordinary sausage, Z190 per kg; Mortadella sausage, Z100 per kg; pate sausage, Z100 per kg; black pudding with buckwheat, first class, Z60 per kg; black pudding with oats, first class, Z50 per kg; brawn, wloski, Z100 per kg; chicken without giblets, Z130 per kg; speck, Z100 per kg; pork lard, Z30 per quarter kg; Baltic herring, fresh, whole, Z40 per kg; Baltic herring, salted, whole, Z60 per kg; filet of cod, without head, fresh, Z50 per kg; and filet of cod, skinned, Z100 per kg.

Now for the prices of fuel, energy and gas fuels:

Hard coal, first class A, Z2,200 per ton; first class, Z2,000 per ton; and second class, Z1,700 per ton. Fuel coke, thick, first class, Z3,000 per ton; nuggets, second class, Z2,850 per ton; and fuel coke, unsorted, Z1,700 per ton.

Electricity from single-tarrif meters, Z1.80 per kilowatt hours; and night electricity from double-tarriff meters, Z0.80 per kilowatt hours.

Natural gas, high methane content, Z2.70 per cubic meter; and nitrogenated natural gas, and propane-butane-air mixture, Z1.90 per cubic meter.

Coal gas, used in towns, Z1.40 per cubic meter; central heating, Z5.50 per square meter of dwelling area per month; and hot water, Z2 per square meter of dwelling area per month.

The chairman of the State Price Commission will determine the retail prices of subvarieties in proportion to the new prices of the above items. The price increases for coal will not apply to unimplemented purchases of coal based on allocations for everyday use in 1981 and on contractual agreements for deliveries of products manufactured in 1981 and in January this year.

The increased payments for electricity and fuel will apply from the first meter reading following 31 January 1982. The minister of mining and power industry will establish the procedure for implementation of the new price rises for gas fuel and electricity for customers charged on an annual cycle.

The chairman of the State Price Commission, in coordination with the minister of domestic trade and services, will establish new profit margins for the above-mentioned items and their subvarieties, taking into consideration the increased retail prices of these items.

I remind you that the resolution comes into effect on 1 February 1982.

Here is the resolution on the matter of compensation:

The resolution on the matter of financial compensation due because of the introduction of the new retail prices for basic food items, fuel and electrical energy contains regulations concerning the manner and sources of financing the compensation.

Solutions were adopted that correspond to the principles defined in the proposals of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee on the matter of compensating for the rise in retail prices of food, fuel and electricity. They also take into account some proposals submitted as a result of the discussions and consultations that took place after the Economic Committee proposals were announced.

Generally speaking, direct compensation affects allthose who have received compensation because of the rise in the price of bread and cereal products. Two exceptions to this rule have been introduced. The first: The circle in question is increased to include nonworking wives and employees, old age pensioners and other pensioners. It is proposed that all wives receive compensation without any conditions whatsoever. The second exception, which narrows the circle of people receiving compensation, concerns the families of worker-peasants [farmers who work seasonally in industry] who own farms. According to the resolution, family members supported by a worker-peasant who owns a farm larger than one hectare and smaller than two hectares will only be allowed 50 percent of the compensation planned for dependants. Moreover, dependants of a person who works in the socialized industry and who owns a farm larger than two hectares will be deprived of compensation.

In all, some 28 million people will qualify for direct compensation. The following numerically large population groups will have no right to direct compensation: private farmers and their families, members of agricultural producer cooperatives and their families, craftsmen and their families, lawyers and their families, private taxi drivers and members of their families, and those working on the basis of short-term contracts and on long-term contracts that are not covered by social insurance.

Direct compensation will also not be given to agents and other persons employed in establishments run on the basis of contract, on conditions of commission and so-called lump-sum settlement. They are: agents in charge of these establishments, those collaborating with the agents and those employed by the agents on the basis of labor contracts. Further, those not qualifying for compensation include those employed in the nonsocialized economy as craftsmen in private shops, in homes or in an establishment abroad. They may receive compensation only out of their employers' funds on a voluntary basis. Only members of their families and other dependents qualify for compensation from the state insurance board fund. In addition the following will receive no compensation: clergymen and religious workers who do not work for the socailized economy, Polish employees abroad, and those receiving severance payments introduced by the 17 August 1981 Council of Ministers decision on additional benefits in socialized work establishments, in view of the fact that they are no longer employed.

The resolution authorizes the minister of culture and art to determine the compensation principles for those not working in the socialized economy who are engaged in creative activity. At the same time the resolution envisages an increase in the funds at the disposal of the minister of health and social welfare, earmarking them for compensation for those receiving permanent social welfare assistance and for increased benefits for those receiving periodic assistance.

Out of these funds compensation will be paid as well as assistance given to groups in a difficult financial situation, including families living on small peasant farms.

The amount of compensation: In accordance with the conditions contained in the Economic Committee proposals, compensation for employees, pensioners and annuitants consists of two basic elements: 1) the part independent of the size of pay or income from services, which is equal to the cost of living increase due to the rise of prices of articles covered by rationing; and 2) the part constituting compensation for the increase of prices for the remaining goods, fuel and energy, which varies according to pay or income from services.

In the case of dependents, it is proposed to grant them compensation amounting to a uniform sum of Z1,000 a month. The principle has been adopted that compensation within a given factory is to be fixed on a one-time basis, taking into account earnings which are calculated as if for recuperation leave. The compensation cannot be altered, irrespective of possible subsequent changes in earning. When determining the earnings which form the basis for defining the amount of compensation, overtime pay and pay for work on days which are work-free according to the law will not be included.

The compensation to which workers are entitled as a result of the new retail prices for staple foodstuffs covered by the rationing system amounts, per month, to: Z1,400 for miners employed in deep-shaft mines or working below the surface and receive, as a result of this work, increased rations of the G-type; Z900 for workers who, in a given month receive increased rations of meat because of the nature of the work they are doing and for workers who are not entitled to such increased rations because they own a farm covering an area of more than half a hectare; and Z750 for workers not included in the above points.

The compensation for workers as a result of the new prices for energy, heating and foodstuffs which are not subject to rationing is calculated on a monthly basis according to what the assessment is based on. If the monthly assessed amount is up to Z4,500, then the amount of the monthly compensation is Z700; from Z4,501 to Z6,000, the monthly compensation is Z600; from Z6,001 to Z9,000, the monthly compensation is Z500; and from Z9,001 to Z13,000 the monthly compensation is Z300. The above-mentioned compensaton does not apply to a worker for whom the compensation assessment is in excess of Z13,000 a month. Compensation for old-age and other pensioners is fixed on the basis of the benefit payed in December 1981, together with all increases and additions excluding family additional allowances and additional allowances to which they are entitled as a result of belonging to the first group of disabled persons or of being more than 80 years old or of being more than 75 years old if they are former combatants.

The compensation for people to whom reduced benefits are paid because they remain in employment is determined on the basis of the amount of the benefit they are entitled to and not of the benefit that has been paid. Old-age and other pensioners are entitled to a total amount of compensation -- as a result of the new prices for rationed foodstuffs and of the new prices for energy, heating and foodstuffs which are not rationed -- the amount of which is dependent on the compensation assessment. If the monthly assessment is up to Z4,500 then the monthly compensation amount is Z1,450; from Z4,501 to Z6,000, it is Z1,350; from Z6,001 to Z9,000, it is Z1,250; from Z9,001 to Z13,000, it is Z1,050; and above Z13,000, it is Z750 a month.

Old-age and other pensioners living alone and receiving allowances not exceeding Z4,500 are entitled to an additional compensation because of the new prices for heating and energy. This compensation is Z200 a month.

In cases where more than one person is eligible for an old-age or other pension, the compensation is awarded to each person at the rate dependent on the benefit attributed to a given eligible person.

A redefinition of the size of the compensation is envisaged only in the case of changes in place of work, or the obtaining of an additional benefit, in the case of old-age and other pensioners.

Parallel with the introduction of compensation in connection with the increased prices for basic food items, daily expenses for official trips go up to Z160 -- an increase of 60 percent, and separation supplements [where wife or husband works in a different town] rise to Z130 -- an increase of 40 percent.

In connection with the rise in the price of coal and other items, attributed to some groups of employees as special allowances, the resolution introduces -- in proportion to the price rise -- recalculations of the amount of the financial equivalents paid by virtue of this. In the case of employees availing themselves at their workplace of free or subsidized catering, a corresponding reduction of the rate of compensation is introduced -- by up to 40 percent of the amount due in the case of persons availing themselves of free food throughout the whole day.

The principles for paying the compensations are analogous to those in force at present in the case of paying compensations by virtue of the rise in the price of bread and cereal products.

According to these principles, the compensations introduced at present will be paid:

-- For employees and members of their families, and other persons maintained by them, by the works enterprises;

-- For old-age and other pensioners, as well as persons maintained by them, and for persons receiving benefits from the alimony fund, by the Social Insurance Agency [ZUS];

-- For persons receiving benefits from the social aid fund, and persons maintained by them, as well as for persons who are temporarily unemployed and who avail themselves of benefits from the vocational activization fund, and members of their families, by the regional organs of state administration at the basic level;

-- For students receiving grants and for whom family allowances are not paid, and for persons maintained by them, by the higher educational establishment;

-- For persons receiving sports grants, and family members maintained by them, by the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sport.

It is envisaged that the compensation will be paid in advance, at monthly intervals, on the dates envisaged for paying salaries or benefits.

The first payment of compensation in work enterprises will be in the form of an advance payment and, after establishing employees' entitlement, work enterprises will make additional payment. For pensioners, the ZUS will make an advance payment of compensation to the amount of Z4,350 for all persons entitled to it, and then, after establishing appropriate sums of compensation according to documents and ballot research, will begin to pay current compensation.

Price increases will influence the cost of food and operations in social and cultural establishments offering collective meals, in enterprise canteens, restaurants, student canteens, holiday homes and sanatoria.

The resolution contains appropriate authorizations for the minister of finance and for industrial ministries to increase norms of budgetary expenditure and meal prices, and also bring up to date the cost of meals for outside workers and of dietetic meals, and to set up new charges for the use of nurseries, worker and student canteens, holiday camps, and so forth.

At the same time, the rule is being adopted that the charges cannot grow excessively; hence the proposals to limit their rise in workers' canteens to Z20 for one dinner, and in holiday camp and in student canteens providing three meals to Z30 per day.

It is estimated that additional expenditure by the nonagricultural population due to the increase in the prices of food, fuel, gas and energy will amount to about Z340 billion. At the same time, the nonagricultural population is to receive, in the form of compensation, additional incomes amounting to about Z434 billion. This is Z94 billion more than they will spend due to the price increase. The difference will be borne directly or indirectly by the state budget. On top of this, the state budget will bear additional expenses for mass consumption.

This was a resolution concerning monetary compensations.

The Council of Ministers also issued a directive concerning maternity leave. In connection with the increased retail prices of food and industrial goods, from 1 February this year, and due to the introduction of compensation, it is considered that one way of improving the material situation of young families will be to extend to 6 months the payment of postnatal benefit for mothers on maternity leave. The extension of payment of the benefit will only apply to workers now entitled to benefit for 18 months. According to the amended rule of 6 months ago, the postnatal benefit for workers on 3-year maternity leave will be 24 months.

On the other hand, the period of payment of this allowance for single mothers or for mothers who bring up disabled children or twins will not be altered. The postnatal allowance for these female employees will still be paid for 36 months. Moreover, the privilege of receiving the postnatal allowance has been granted to those female employees who cultivate farms of an area exceeding 0.5 hectares of arable land by themselves, or through their spouses if they have been exempted from paying the agricultural tax payable for the cultivation of the farm, due to the number of the children being supported. The right to maternity leave and consequently to the postnatal allowance has been granted to female employees whose enterprise was liquidated during the period of their pregnancy, or during the period in which they were taking advantage of their maternity leave, or during leave taken under the same conditions of maternity leave. Up till now, in the case of an enterprise being liquidated, a female employee without the right to leave or an allowance would often find herself in a difficult material situation and, in the case of a single mother, without any means of support. At the same time, the right to extend maternity leave to 3 years has been granted to female employees who look after children who are ill for a long time, or who are crippled or retarded, until the child's 10th birthday. The right to use a workers' hostel by female employees during maternity leave has also been granted. Moreover, the possibility of female employees working during their upbringing leave has been restricted to working an amount of hours of which will not exceed half the previous working hours.

The Council of Ministers has also issued a decree on the increased supplement to retirement and other pensions as a result of the pensioners being allocated to the first group of disabled people or because they have lived for 80 years. Here are the most important excerpts:

The supplement following allocation to the first group of disability or on living for 80 years, which can be granted as a supplement to the retirement, disability and familiy pensions, is being increased to Z1,000 a month. The family supplement for the old-age or other pensioner's wife, who herself is a disabled person of the first group or who has lived for 80 years, is increased by Z1,000 a month.

When a person receives the above-listed supplement, the sum of Zl,000, by which a family allowance or a supplement is increased in accordance with the regulations for family allowances, will not be paid to that person.

These regulations also apply in the case of the supplement to the retirement and other pensions because of allocations to the first disability group or on living for 80 years, to which pensioners are entitled on the basis of different regulations concerning the payment of retirement and other pensions.

This decree comes into force as of the day of its announcement and is backdated to 1 January 1982.

There will be extensive reports on the Council of Minister's decrees in tomorrow's press. The full text of the decrees will be published in the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON PRICE INCREASES

LD270936 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 27 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- Commenting on the increase in prices of industrial goods, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today that "the freedom to fix prices must not mean a free choice. Hence, the conducted inspections are not an assault on the rights of the enterprises, are not a threat to reform, but are just meant to lead to observance of the rules set in the assumptions of the new system.

"The burden of the price rises will be more easily acceptable to the society if it is aware that the new (price) relations actually result from the effects of the reform, are a condition for expediting stabilization of our economy and restoration of the market equilibrium.

"We must readjust our consumer standards to these new conditions.

"The new prices, while burdening us with the costs of overcoming the crisis, must simultaneously constitute a strong encouragement to the producers to increase production, raise efficiency and decrease the costs. And that is why clear-cut price estimates are so important," concluded the Warsaw daily newspaper.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI PRAISES JARUZELSKI SEJM SPEECH

LD271212 Warsaw PAP in English 1131 GMT 27 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today that "the answers contained in the Sejm address by the prime minister were needed for all of us because already today they [word indistinct] for them."

"They were also awaited by our friends who have not failed us in need, but who had reasons to fear about the destinies of socialism in Poland. Finally, an answer like that was needed for those who wanted to install in this country a detonator for the process of dismantling the postwar pattern of forces in Europe, who saw the events in Poland as a chance to weaken the world socialist system, while being fully aware of the fact that it would be us, Poland and the Poles, who would have to pay the highest price for the attempt to carry such schemes into effect."

ADDITION TO 22 JAN GUCWA PRESS CONFERENCE

The following addition to the item entitled "Gucwa Press Conference on 25-26 Jan Sejm Session," under the subtitle "Further on Press Conference," published in the 25 January 1982 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 6, is taken from a Warsaw PAP report in English transmitted at 2044 GMT on 22 January and should be inserted after the last paragraph:

A number of questions concerned legal grounds and consequences of martial law proclamation in Poland, principles governing the functioning of the Martial Council of National Redemption, definition of state of war, etc.

In replies attention was drawn to the significant fact that the Martial Council of National Redemption is a structure operating through the medium of constitutional organs of state and administrative authority. Also recalled was legal regulation contained in the law on the universal defence obligation which, in the situation of the state of higher threat, allows military organs to exercise various rights.

The definition of state of war is in fact surrounded with a lot of misunderstanding resulting from insufficient knowledge of the Polish Constitution which provides this definition in two paragraphs. The state of war -- a notion concerning threat posed to the state -- may be both of external and internal character stemming from threat to the state's internal security.

Under martial law, all organs of power and administration are operating in Poland. Restrictions do not amount here to any form of military dictatorship. The Sejm and the government are functioning. No People's Council has been dissolved; no Sejm deputy or councillor has been deprived of his mandate. It should not be forgotten that the state of war has obviously boosted the role of the Army in management of the state organism.

Last autumn the Sejm passed the law on the state enterprise and crew self-management in the enterprise. Implementation of the economic reform has got off the ground. Is this process not impeded by suspension of trade union activity one journalist asked.

Implementation of the economic reform and of the provisions laid down in the law on the enterprise has in fact begun. Fulfillment of the provisions of the law on crew self-management in the enterprise is at present impossible because the law determines the election procedure for self-management bodies. In all other aspects, principles of the reform hold good. More laws to create conditions for implementation of the economic reform are being drafted.

Will there be a live TV coverage of the coming Sejm session?

In view of the known cuts in TV (?programs) a live transmission is not envisaged. Apart from that, there will be normal press coverage of the proceedings. The radio and television will provide extensive reports on the Sejm session. The accredited foreign journalists will be admitted to the session according to normal practice.

REAGAN STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE VIEWED

LD271534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has delivered before the two houses of the U.S. Congress the annual report on the state of the union and made a speech in the Congress on this occasion. Both the report and the speech are almost completely devoted to internal issues, mainly economic and social policy.

The closing part of the President's speech also dealt with foreign affairs. It was dominated by nationalistic elements, philosophy of the policy from a position of strength, and cold war threats. Our foreign policy, Reagan said, is a policy of strength, righteousness [prawosc] and equilibrium. The President intends to base his foreign policy on the development of military power.

Speaking on prospects for disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union, Reagan stated: It is an indispensable thing to hold these negotiations from a position of strength.

Statements on Poland do not differ in any way from the present tactics of the administration. President Reagan does not intend to lift sanctions against our country and goes even further, since he threatens to sharpen them.

Further Comment

LD272254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Jan 82

[From the "International Affairs Magazine" program]

[Text] The State of the Union report is an annual American tradition. The President of the United States presents to both houses of Congress, sitting jointly, a document containing a summary of successes or defeats, both political and economic, on the domestic front and within a chapter which could be headed: The United States and the World.

Yesterday, this report was presented to the U.S. Congress and the nation by Ronald Reagan. It was, in some sense, also a report on his first year in the President's office in the White House. Throughout this year the Americans and American politicians have learned to take Reagan seriously, as a man of state, without allusions to his actor's past. Generally, it can be said that America accepted Ronald Reagan as a serious politician and in some circles this appraisal was accompanied by surprise.

Yesterday's report on the state of the union mainly concerned matters connected with the political and socioeconomic situation. In the speech which accompanied the report and which was addressed to the members of Congress, more serious elements connected with the international situation appeared. Reagan disclosed at the same time and not for the first time, his political philosophy which can be summarized as a belief that the United States can and should negotiate in the international arena always from a position of strength, without fear of the international climate deteriorating to a cold-war temperature, on the condition that this will serve the national interest.

Our foreign policy, said Reagan, is a policy of strength, (?righteousness) and balance. By returning credibility to America's military might; by searching for peaceful solutions at the negotiating table -- if both sides are prepared to sit at this table in good faith; by restoring to America the respect of its allies and opponents, we have strengthened the position of our country as a world power of peace and progress.

As far as hard facts are concerned, Ronald Reagan admitted that his preelection promises of a rapid cure for the economy have not yet brought results. Despite the fact that, in the President's view, the burden of responsibility for the current state of affairs falls on previous administrations, the economic recession is a fact for the time being. The speaker stressed the serious reductions in the Federal budget. Government expenditure has been cut by $40 billion from expenditure on public and social aims. On the other hand, the Pentagon budget will increase by 15 percent to $245 billion.

Whereas in internal affairs Reagan spoke for a realistic, pragmatic approach to American problems, in the area of foreign policy he underlined the need to fix the vision of the United States as a power which plays a leading role and which does not hesitate to prove it when necessary.

PZPR LEADERS, NEWSPAPERS REMEMBER SUSLOV

Condolence Book Signed

LD271848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] In connection with the death of Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and a prominent activist in the international communist movement, the condolence book in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw was signed on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic by Stefan Olszowski and Jozef Czyrek, Politburo members and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee; by Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department; and by Henryk Laszcz, chief of protocol.

Suslov Biography Published

LD271616 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- All national dailies carry the biography and photograph of Mikhail Suslov, the late outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, wrote in an article headlined "Man of the Party, Man of Communism" that "having served in so many prominent and responsible posts, he retained the modesty and restraint of an activist of the working class movement.

"Towards the end of his life he became as if a conscience of the party, a symbol of consistency, unfailing defence of the principles, an expert in and a guardian of the purity of the Marxist-Leninist learning. Due to all these features he had been an outstanding activist of not only Soviet, but the entire international working class movement.

"Mikhail Suslov was both a practician and theoretician, outstanding expert in Marxist-Leninist learning, in ideological and philosophical questions, in economic and cultural problems, activist of the Soviet state building, outstanding authority on international relations, expert in both the mechanisms of contemporary capitalism and imperialism and the world workers' movement.

"Amidst his numerous assignments Comrade Suslov took vivid interest in Poland. He stayed here many times, and had many meetings with the leading activists of the Polish party and state. He highly appreciated the significance of Polish-Soviet relations and cooperation.

"A (?man has) departed who was faithfully devoted to the party and the workers' cause, an activist and thinker, fighter and builder. Gone is a communist. His life, posture, fidelity to principles will serve as an example to all who hold dear the cause to which Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov devoted his life."

BUTTER, FATS, OILS RATIONED; GASOLINE RESTRICTED

Butter Rationing Changes

LD271840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission of Domestic Trade, Small Scale Production and Services has discussed problems of supplying the market in the first quarter of the current year.

It was stated that supplies during this period will be worse than a year ago. The reduction in foreign deliveries of butter requires that we reduce the ration norms for children and young people.

From February, they will receive 500 grams of butter and 250 grams of lard. For rural children this correlation will be the other way round. It has also been decided to introduce rationing of vegetable fats at a quantity of 275 grams of margarine or oil per month per person. This is a transitional solution.

Fats, Oil Rationed

LD272354 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2216 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services is introducing as of 1 February the rationing of vegetable and animal fats. Space No 30 on the P-type rationing card will authorize the purchase of 375 grams of lard or margarine or one portion of oil.

Gas Sales Restricted

LD281058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] As it is known, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee has decided to introduce limited gasoline sales to private users beginning 1 February. The sales will take place three times a month on production of an insurance certificate.

The Main Inspectorate of Energy Economy has announced that coupons entitling some users to more frequent purchases of gasoline will be retained. This will apply to doctors, agricultural service workers, communications workers, invalids and others. However, some restrictions which arise from the general principles of limited sale will be introduced, including an extension of the period between consecutive fillings. Thus instead of filling every 5 days it will only be possible to fill every 10 days.

Improvements in gasoline supplies in the second and third quarters will depend on the degree to which the balance of liquid fuels changes in the near future. Let us hope that it will simply improve.

PAP CHIDES BRATKOWSKI'S WRITINGS, ACTIVITIES

LD281102 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Jan 82

["Playing Hide and Seek" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP) -- Radio Free Europe has been broadcasting Stefan Bratkowski's open letter to Poland and to the whole world. For quite a few months now this author has been indulging not so much in the journalistic genre as in the genre commonly used by monarchs, specializing in proclamations and manifestations, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

In the concluding part of his recent appeal Stefan Bratkowski writes that this text will in all probability be his last, implying thereby that very soon state functionaries would be coming for him. Radio Free Europe is turning him into a martyr. It has now reported that Bratkowski is in hiding.

The editor Stefan Bratkowski either makes out that he is hiding, although one does see him in various public places, or alternately he really does disappear in order to create the impression that as chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists he is regarded as being so dangerous that there is a constant search on for him.

It is sad to watch a single child play hide and seek. He or she imagines that in the courtyard someone else of their own age is looking for him or her. We have all seen it. And this infantile expectation renders Stefan Bratkowski a character who is far more tragic than comic.

PAP VIEWS TRIAL OF RADIO-TV CHIEF SZCZEPANSKI

LD280956 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- During today's session of the court trial of the former management of the Radio-TV Committee, Maciej Szczepanski argued against another point in the indictment against him which accuses him of causing 200 million zlotys worth of damage to the state.

He claimed that the charge is based on different understanding of good economic management held by the prosecutor. The prosecutor's approach is formalized, while his was based on concrete effects, Szczepanski said.

The charge mentioned above is connected primarily with the making of the TV series "Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson."

The defendant said that court experts had made basic errors which led them to wrong conclusions. He pointed out that as can be seen from the investigation materials the expenditures of the Radio-TV Committee on making the serial did not exceed 90 million zlotys, and did not amount to 188 million zlotys, as the Prosecutor's Office maintains.

In Szczepanski's opinion, this was the best joint venture contract signed by the Polish TV and Polish film industry. Among its advantages Szczepanski mentioned what he termed mastering methods of professional production, which was reflected in the fact unprecedented in Polish film industry and TV that film shots for 22 installments were completed in the period between July and December 1979. In this connection he said he had to overcome resistance to the project within the Committee for Radio and TV and to sack people reluctant to apply Western experiences in film production.

In the defendant's opinion, the proving that it was possible to produce films fast and quite cheap elicited a campaign against the film on the part of the [word indistinct] of the Polish film industry.

HUNGARIAN TV PRESENTS WORKERS, KOCIOLEK'S VIEWS

LD221924 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2025 GMT 21 Jan 82

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] For weeks you have been hearing and watching the reports of Gabor Nemes, Tibor Forrai and (Akos Lovasz) from Warsaw. Before showing their latest reports, we sketch in outline the events that preceded them. January 1982 in Warsaw: The streets are calm -- calm, at least, when compared with the last 18 months. Obviously, more time is needed for the long-awaited improvement in supplies. For the time being the lines have hardly changed. Barely more than a month has passed since the imposition of the state of emergency. The soldiers create order; the right to strike has been suspended; work has started everywhere. But the basic conditions for reform of the economy, for burningly important structural changes, now exist. For this, of course, further calm and social reconciliation are needed. The Catholic Church, which in Poland is traditionally influential, also puts this appeal to the millions of faithful. The country is gradually recovering from numbness. With the measures of the recent past, the majority of transportation limitations have been lifted and the restoration of the telephone network has begun. In the Piast mine, work can once again be said to be continuous. In recent days, coal production has again increased considerably.

Today the mine elevator is also functioning regularly. In the legandary Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw -- the scene of so many former social clashes -- peace appears to be complete. This is where our reporters, Gabor Nemes, Tibor Forrai and (Akos Lovasz) recorded their first interview.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] At present we have only 41 party members. But we used to have 108. The number fell to just 41 after August.

[Nemes] And how many left the party after December 13th?

[Answer] After December 13th, six people left the party.

[Question] And are there any who did not leave but whom you would like to leave?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Simply because they still do not do anything. I find it hard to believe they could fulfill the new tasks which confront us. It is precisely now that they could prove something. In general people consider this change to be necessary. But there is a lot of uncertainty. For instance, what will be done about that pay supplement? No doubt this measure is necessary, but I find it hard to say how I stand on all this. I have three children, a family. My wife does not work and I do not know what the income supplement will be. Well, we have a hard time ahead of us, that is certain, but unfortunately one cannot avoid this. It has to be done.

[Another unidentified voice] I am an assembly shop worker. I have worked in the Ursus machine industry factory for 13 years. In the Solidarity organization I was the assembly shop's social work protection supervisor.

[Question] And do you think there will be a Solidarity organization here again?

[Answer] I think so. There is certain to be one. Perhaps in a new form. Solidarity has done a lot of good, too, for this workshop, in this workshop. And I think that, after the state of emergency is over, Solidarity will function once more for the good of the Polish workers.

[Question] This factory, in a political sense, was a sort of stronghold of Solidarity. Did you agree with Solidarity's political activity?

[Answer] I never agreed that Solidarity should concern itself with political issues. Solidarity came into being to protect and preserve the interests of the workers, to be for the workers, to struggle for workers' affairs and not to make politics.

[Question] Did you strike, too, on 14 December?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Were you not called to account for this?

[Answer] No, because the entire assembly shop was on strike. We simply had no information of any kind. There was great disorganization. We simply did not know what to do, until eventually the next day things became clarified. As for the mood in the plant: well, you can imagine. In this state of emergency it is no wonder if the mood is not what one would like.

But that is precisely the reason why the state of emergency was introduced. There are no great problems with production itself. The tractors are being made. Some 200-220 tractors leave the production line each day, in two shifts. Rather, we are held back by the plants that supply us, because we do not get the necessary components from them. If we got the missing components, if other plants did not hold us back, then there would be no problem with production. Production goes ahead, people work, because if they have everything then people work.

[Nemes] We discussed similar problems with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee:

[Kociolek in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] In 18 months the working conditions of Warsaw workers simply worsened. They could not work, because there was no raw material supply. There was no raw material supply because our industry is concentrated in Warsaw and relies to a considerable degree on raw material imports. The housewife's shopping basket also became emptier and emptier, because the shelves in the stores also became emptier and emptier. Solidarity said to the people: We struggle for your cause, so that conditions in society should be better and better. However, instead of this, they made the situation worse and worse, but they held the party responsible for things not getting better. The moment came when the problem emerged that we must by all means prevent our sliding further down the slope. We here in Warsaw had the same opinion of this as did the central organs. Our objective is that people's lot should be better in the end. This is the start of the road. Yes, this is the correct expression because this is a completely new situation. The military have come into the frontline. The military have taken over a series of important functions, positions connected with the running and operation of the city. Military commissioners have been appointed everywhere. This is also a novelty, new experiences both for the people and also for us. We learn this lesson together: Society is learning it and the party is learning it, and so are the military commissioners themselves. This learning will have good results, because in the sphere of issues which are important to people we can already speak about a certain development. Supplies improved somewhat in Warsaw at the end of the year, and also now. Transportation is a little better and somehow even work is easier. But, in spite of all this, this is still the beginning of the road. And, to be sure, all this is a very big shock.

[Nemes] Here at the former headquarters of the Mazowsze Solidarity, (Witold Switalski), a member of the regional leadership, also used to work before 13 December. What do you do, now that Solidarity's activity has been suspended?

[(Switalski) in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] I am on vacation. I sit at home with my family, my children. At last I have time for my family, for my children. And I think about what will happen in the future.

[Question] What is your opinion of Solidarity's last Radom and Gdansk resolutions?

[Answer] About Radom?

[Question] That, for an example.

[Answer] It seems that is precisely what directly sparked off the state of emergency in our country. And there should not have been so much striving for power in Solidarity. The trade union should not have permitted the current situation to come about -- that authority should have to take the step of imposing a state of emergency, and to take numerous measures which are regrettable for society.

[Question] You said: that it should have to take such a step. Do you agree with it? That the step had to be taken?

[Answer] Well, it seems, from the point of view of authority, that it had to take it. But we should not have served as a pretext for authority to impose the state of emergency.

[Question] So, do you think that the trade union was not independent? Why?

[Answer] There were some people who, to a certain degree, wanted to direct the activity of Solidarity; they influenced it. And they wanted to profit from this cover character. So, they wanted to lead, and in a certain sense also to manipulate, to exploit its strength, size, membership, tools, press and technical possibilities. They did everything to put the movement at the service of their own interests. The worst thing is that they did not reveal their objectives clearly to people. Their activity was not of an official character; nobody recognized it officially. It was not spoken about openly. And this was not correct. Many people did not agree with this.

[Question] After 13 December, what became of the members of the Mazowsze leadership? Were they interned?

[Answer] Some were interned. I do not know how many exactly, because so far our telephones have not been working. One could only find out personally. I think that of the leadership's 65 members, about 25 have been interned. Perhaps a half. I do not know exactly as yet.

[Question] Have you met any who were interned but who are now free?

[Answer] Yes, I have.

[Question] And what do they say? What is their opinion?

[Answer] Their opinion agrees with mine, because in fact those who have been released are those who thought like me. Those who thought in a different way have so far not yet come out. They continue to be interned. [end recording]

KAZMIERCZAK OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD252234 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (MTI) -- MTI's special correspondent Zsolt Zsebesi reports: The Polish agriculture is attempting to countervail the negative effects of the economic retaliatory measures of the United States through mobilizing its internal reserves. The Western embargo on grains and high-protein fodder hits hard not only animal husbandry but also plant protection, said Zenon Kazmierczak, director of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in an interview with MTI.

As a consequence of the import restrictions, a greater portion of last year's grain crop of twenty million tons has to be used as feed, thus there will be 30-40 percent less sowing seed this spring. There is considerable shortage of seed potato which will cause marked backdrop in both food and feed potato production. We have failed to import the planned 2,000 tons of alfalfa seed principally because the delivery of a 1,200-ton American consignment has been cancelled. There are similarly great problems with the seeds of some vegetables like onion and cauliflower.

We shall similarly have to face difficulties in the supply of substances of industrial origin needed to farm production: for example, fertilizers will be in short supply, continued Kazmierczak. It is reckoned that the tendency of the previous years will continue and the net per hectare effective agent consumption will decrease, or in the best case, will remain at last year's level of 185 kg.

The difficult situation has been caused partly by the strikes last year and partly by the restricted import of phosphorous and sulfuric acid. Currently, negotiations are being conducted with the socialist countries and first of all with the Soviet Union, for replacing the Western deliveries.

An even greater problem than the short supply of fertilizers is the shortage of plant protectives. Although the necessary hard currency for their import has been raised, the embargo of the NATO member countries prevents the purchase. This hits especially hard at fruit production.

In a stop-gap attempt the Polish agricultural research institutes and agrarian universities have elaborated special agrotechnics tailored to the conditions of the year 1982 for several crops. For example, instead of herbicides, they suggest the traditional, mostly manual methods of weedkilling with several cultures. Some chemical factories have renewed the production of old plant protectives used 30-40 years ago which contain copper, zinc and sulfur. The shortage of farm machinery parts will be bigger than in the foregoing years.

ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE REAPPEARS ON NEWSSTANDS

LD271030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] After a break of 6 weeks, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, a popular weekly which deals with socioeconomic issues, has appeared in Ruch kiosks.

WARSAW LISTS COLLEGES REOPENING 27 JANUARY

LD231944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] We learn from the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology that instruction will be resumed on 27 January at teachers' colleges in Bydgoszcz, Czestochowa, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszow, Slupsk, Szczecin and Zielona Gora, and at the Higher School for Special Pedagogy in Warsaw.

On the same day, that is on 27 January, courses will resume at academies of economics in Katowice, Krakow, Poznan, Wroclaw and Jelenia Gora, at the Main School for Planning and Statistics in Warsaw and at the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin. The ministry will issue separate announcements concerning the resumption of courses at other colleges.

LOT AIRLINES ANNOUNCES 25 JAN-27 MAR FLIGHTS

LD231854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Polish airlines, LOT, announces that from 25 January to 27 March there will be flights from Warsaw to Algiers, Amsterdam, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia and Damascus; to Frankfurt, Istanbul and Cairo; to Cologne, Copenhagen and London; to Moscow, Paris and Prague; to Rome and Milan; to Stockholm, Tripoli and Vienna; and to Zurich and Geneva. LOT also points out that the departure time of the flight to Montreal, with transit connection to New York and Chicago, has been changed from 1500 to 1000.

PZPR, ZSL DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Guidelines Assessed

LD271530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] have assessed the implementation of common guidelines concerning key problems of agricultural policy and food economy which were adopted last year. The two sides have defined tasks resulting from the state of the implementation of these guidelines thus far.

The assessment points out that the general drop in industrial protection over the past 2 years -- last year in particular -- has resulted in a reduction of supplies of industrial products such as coal and construction materials to the agricultural sector. The shortage of material means of production and of other industrial products is one of the main causes of the deterioration of economic ties between the towns and the countryside, especially in the circumstances of farmers' increased purchasing power and a general increase in the incomes of the urban population. Despite the existing difficulties, the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee have become the basis for various state efforts aimed at ensuring necessary conditions for production as well as more favorable legal and organizational solutions for agricultural problems. The principle of unity of Polish agriculture as defined by the guidelines as well as prospects for the development of private farms have initiated a unique and binding agricultural policy.

One of the essential conditions for the implementation of these guidelines is a decisive increase in the production potential of industry working for agriculture. Regarding the economic conditions of agricultural production, it was decided to ensure the profitability of production and to favor the development of both state and private farms.

Agricultural self-government has an especially important role to play in resolving the problems of agricultural policy and food economy. With regard to the improvement of working conditions, it was decided to reduce the differences in social conditions between towns and rural areas and to improve health services in the countryside.

Summing up the past implementation of the guidelines, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee stated that despite the implementation of a number of guideline decisions, there is still much work to be done. The assessment points out that despite positive trends toward the social and productive activation of the countryside and agriculture, the consistent implementation of the guidelines' decisions is still needed.

Further Details

LD272226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium have assessed the implementation of the joint guidelines on the key problems of agricultural policy, farming and food economy adopted a year ago and have announced the decisions resulting from the implementation, to date, of these guidelines.

The assessment points to the need for consistent implementation of the decisions contained in the guidelines. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium recognize as the most important activities in this field:

The rebuilding of economic ties between town and country thus ensuring the conditions required to improve the feeding of the community -- it is also imperative to imporve the supply of industrial means of production for agriculture;

The introduction of universal, voluntary production contracts implemented by the raw material services of industry and by the procurement organizations in close cooperation with farmers' unions and associations. It is necessary to ensure the required connections between the system on contracts and sales, based on the principle of exclusivity of the basic means of production.

The consistent implementation of the principle of permanent profitability of agricultural production. This calls for the maintenance of at least a parity between the incomes of the farming and nonfarming population and the implementation of the announced system of suplements to the sale of products to the state.

The adoption of the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy until 1985 and the ensuring of conditions for its implementation, among other things through shaping the proportions of the plan for the current 5-year plan so as to guarantee realistic conditions for its implementation.

The directing of certain quantities of investment means to the food economy, especially to land improvement, to streamlining turnover, to modernizing and developing the storage and processing of agricultural raw materials as well as food products.

The demand that all farms make full, production-oriented use of land.

The combining of efforts of the two parliamentary parties toward the passing by the Sejm of a new draft bill on social insurance of private farmers, the ensuring of a higher standard of production services and a tangible improvement of services to the countryside and to agriculture, and the preparation of work geared to introduce a new fiscal system.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium deem it imperative that all echelons of the party make periodic analyses of progress toward implementation of the guidelines, taking into account the social contracts and requirements of the country's current sociopolitical and economic situation.

PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS

Warsaw Propaganda Aktiv Meets

LD272332 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A conference of the party's propaganda aktiv was held at the PZPR Central Committee. The conference was attended by voivodship committee secretaries for ideology and propaganda, and activists of the idelogical front. Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, took part in the conference.

The conference was opened by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski. He stressed the importance of party struggle for the awareness of the Polish community. Leslaw Tokaraski, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department, presented the current situation among journalists and discussed the ongoing debate on the model of party work.

Stefan Olszowski spoke at the end of the conference. He said the party's increasing activity testifies to the consolidation of its leading role in the community. He pointed to the need to refer to the achievements of the ninth extraordinary congress and stressed the need for a broad analysis of the damage caused by the destructive activity of extreme forces of Solidarity. He spoke about the need for sharp ideological struggle against anti-communism and various forms of nationalism.

Specifying the tasks of the press, the Central Committee secretary drew particular attention to the need for more successful action against the anti-Polish propaganda campaign.

Olszowski Remarks Reported

LD281006 Warsaw PAP in English 0838 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- The Polish party propaganda activists convened for a debate at the PUWP CC headquarters in Warsaw today. The meeting was attended (?by) voivodship secretaries for ideology and propaganda as well as by activists from the ideological front. Present was also Political Bureau member, Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski.

Recapitulating the debate at the close of the meeting, Stefan Olszowski laid stress on considerable activization of an overwhelming majority of party local-level authorities and organisations, and highly assessed this fact.

The increasing activeness of the party, continued the CC secretary, attests to the consolidation of its leading role in the society. Of special (?weight) is this complex of activity which is confirming in the eyes of the masses that the PUWP is the party of struggle for social justice. Simultaneously Stefan Olszowski pointed up to the need for a stronger [words indistinct] the propaganda-ideological work to the achievements of the Extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress. A positive phenomenon is especially the fact that the reconstruction of party's activeness (?is based) on adherence to the ideological principles and univocality.

Next, Stefan Olszowski emphasized the need for broad exposure of the devastations caused by the destructive activity of Solidarnosc extremists in the national economy of our country. Even more serious are the damages caused by the extremists and antisocialist groups in social consciousness. In this connection the speaker stressed the imperative (?need) for sharp ideological struggle against anti-communism and various forms of nationalism.

Discussing the issues dealing with the future of the trade union movement, Stefan Olszowski declared that its model would be such as chosen by the working people. At present, of special weight becomes the work of social commissions in enterprises.

Spelling out the tasks of the press and the whole system of propaganda, the CC secretary paid particular attention to the necessity of more effective counter-action to (?the) anti-Polish propaganda campaign launched recently by some capitalist countries under pressure from the U.S. ruling circles.

Siwak Speaks in Koszalin

LD281012 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- Albin Siwak, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, told a meeting of workers activists from Koszalin Voivodship today that the PUWP ranks must be cleaned up of all hostile influences, spongers, undedicated people; and that this process must be consistent from grassroots to the top. However, one must have consideration for thse who have lost guidance and now must be offered help, he said.

One must also broadly remind society that the PUWP serves it, as only through this the party can fully regain social confidence, stressed Albin Siwak.

On the trade unions movement Siwak said: "The issue is open. Time will decide what trade unions will come into being. One thing is certain; the trade unions must be built from the foundations, from the rank-and-file level, from worker crews."

Next Albin Siwak stated that although the Polish nation will feel the pinch of the Western economic restrictions against Poland, "yet we are not wringing our hands owing to fraternal assistance from the socialist countries. We are switching over to broad and close cooperation with them. This permits optimism."

He added that the changes taking place in Poland are "also optimistic. The party activeness is on the rise, and, along with it, the output of coal and production is growing. The situation is heavy, but it is already improving. Society becomes dedicated to the cause of stabilization on a broader and broader scale."

Olszowski in Wloclawek

LD261528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and leaders of Wloclawek Voivodship party echelons are participating in a meeting being held in Lipno today of more than [number indistinct] socioeconomic activists from Wloclawek Voivodship towns and parishes on the right bank of the Vistula. During the meeting, an appeal was made to all farmers in the voivodship to increase animal and plant production.

Labnecki in Gdansk

LD241946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The main political, social and economic tasks in Gdansk Voivodship for the near future were discussed during a voivodship party aktiv. One of the main themes of the debate concerned how one should act in order to make sure that the party's program finds the broadest possible support, thus ensuring practical results in the reconstruction of the economy and full normalization of the life of the community.

It was stated that in order to achieve these goals it is essential to have, on the one hand, convincing arguments presented in an open and frank discussion, and on the other hand, consistency in word and deed. This was mentioned, among other things, by Jan Labecki, Politburo member who pointed out that the party should not command and orchestrate but instead concentrate on program actions and on ways to explain the party's program.

Mizewski in Suwalki

LD261330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Mirolsaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee is participating today at the voivodship conference of the party aktiv in Suwalki. The conference is assessing the sociopolitical situation and the tasks of party organizations. At the conference it was stressed that in the qualitatively new situation in the country it is necessary for the party to use appropriate methods and forms of action as well as to consolidate party ranks.

Mokrzyszczak Chairs Meeting

LD221842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] A conference of PZPR voivodship committee secretaries, which was devoted to current problems of party work under the conditions of martial law, was held at the Central Committee today. The meeting was chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

During the lively discussion, the need for the further consolidation of party ranks and the deepening of ideopolitical work was particularly stressed. It was pointed out that there was an ideological and organizational need to strengthen party ideology and organization and to eliminate attitudes and views which weaken its unity and ability to act effectively.

The need to choose cadres correctly was pointed out, stressing that it was essential to eliminate weak, incompetent and discredited people from their posts. The need to widen the social base of the choice of leading cadres among nonparty people and young people was discussed. The participants spoke about the course and conclusions of recent meetings and [word indistinct] about activities undertaken by party echelons and organizations toward activating party activity in the normalization of social life, the increase of production and the introduction of princples of social justice, including combating speculation. There was also much discussion on issues concerning young people, the price reform and the cooperation of party echelons with commissars of the national defense committee.

Romanik With Silesia Activists

LD262320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The subject of today's meeting between Jerzy Romanik, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, and the activists of the party organization at the Silesia mine in Czechowice-Gliwice was issues pertaining to the work of the mine's party organization.

Much time was devoted to party and professional discipline. At the Silesia mine this discipline is expressed through productive work. More coal was extracted every day last year than when the four-team system of work was in operation in 1980. This was achieved, above all, through the better organization of extraction.

Jerzy Romanik, referring to yesterday's speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, stated that the more effective the activities of primary party organizations, the stronger then as a whole the party will be.

GDANSK OFFICIALS APPOINTED; RADIO TO RESUME

LD231520 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia: At a meeting of the executive of the voivodship PZPR committee, an analysis was made of the state and structure of the voivodship party organization last year. A working plan was adopted resulting from the requirements of martial law. On organization issues, resignations have been received from secretaries Andrzej Surowiec and Edward [name indistinct]. In their place, the executive has appointed Edward Kijek, member of the executive, deputy commander of coastal defence units and acting deputy garrison commander for political affairs in Gdansk, and Leon Brancewicz, former chief director of the Polish industrial construction association.

The executive also co-opted Ludwik Dutkowski, chief political officer of the navy, and Jerzy Andrzejewski, commandant of the voivodship Citizens Militia in Gdansk.

Next Monday, the Gdansk broadcasting station of Polish Radio, Studio Baltyk, will resume operation after nearly 1 and 1/2 months off the air.

GDANSK PZPR SECRETARY ATTENDS OCEAN LINES MEETING

LD271544 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia [remainder of dateline not given] -- A meeting between party activists of the Polish Ocean Lines and Stanislaw Bejger, newly elected first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, former director of the Polish Ocean Lines for many years and head of the Maritime Economy Office, has been held at the enterprise. The meeting which was attended also by R. Borowski, candidate member of the Central Committee, and R. Karnabal, secretary of the voivodship committee, began with a report by E. Kieronczyk, first secretary of the works commission, who told those assembled about the activity of the works party organization under martial law and about the tasks and prospects for the near future. Next, the managing director, T. Grembowicz took the floor. He presented the economic results of the enterprise in 1981 and assessed the current situation in the enterprise, which he defined as difficult and complicated and also listed the main problems, which will decide the results of the activity of the enterprise this year.

Comrade Bejger began his nearly 2-hour speech by thanking the party organization at the Polish Ocean Lines for arranging this meeting, reminding them that he has been connected with this organization since 1959 and that he still wants to be a member. Speaking about the fundamental current tasks of the party, he stated that the most important task is the need to consolidate party ranks in the near future around the resolutions of the ninth congress which constitute the general line of the party. Also it is necessary to use the previously good experiences of the party, although one had to be clearly aware of the fact that there is no and cannot be a return either to the situation prior to August 1980 or prior to 13 December 1981 when the party had lost its militant character. He also stated that an important task of the party is to continue to explain both to its members and to nonparty members the necessity to introduce martial law, using the arguments contained in numerous public speeches by General Jaruzelski and particularly in his Sejm speech.

It is also necessary, he said, to broaden cooperation with nonparty members, using to this end plant social welfare commissions which might not only control the administration but also initiate the sorting out of any social issues which have been neglected until now.

Concluding his speech, Stanislaw Bejger stated that the party will support all activities aimed at implementing the justified demands of seamen of 1980. An example of such activities is the sailors' bill which soon will be the subject of discussion at a Sejm forum.

The following issues were touched upon during the discussion: criteria by which members of the PZPR should be judged; prospects for an improvement in the housing situation in Gdansk Voivodship and for Polish Ocean Lines employees; the future of the maritime lyceum, party activity groups, one-man management on ships in the conditions of martial law, etc. E. Kieronczyk also informed the meeting that by a unanimous resolution of the works committee executive and of the voivodship committee, Secretary Stanislaw Bejger has been made a member of the enterprise party organization.

PZPR SECRETARY CHAIRS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD222324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Many meetings, conferences and party gatherings are being held throughout the country. Their main objective is the activation of both the party organizations and its individual members. In Warsaw a conference of voivodship secretaries responsible for farming is in progress. PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek is chairing the conference. The participants are discussing the most important conclusions emerging from the party aktiv and apparatus on the current situation in agriculture and in particular connected with putting the economic reform into effect. Preparations for spring are also being discussed.

PZPR OFFICIAL ATTENDS OLSZTYN RAILWAY MEETING

LD241034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Wlodzimerz Mokrzyszczak, alternate PZPR Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, attended a meeting of the primary party organization of the Olsztyn engine shed of the Polish State Railways. Also present was Jan Raszkowski, first secretary of the Olsztyn PZPR Committee.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS ENGINEERING OFFICIALS' MEETING

LD222216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak participated today in a meeting of plenipotentiaries appointed to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry for the affairs of selected units of production branches. During the meeting, problems linked with the implementation of current tasks and the introduction of the economic reform in conditions of a state of martial law were discussed.

During the deliberations, the need for a more precise definition of tasks was stressed. The fundamental significance of industrial coproduction links and the need for a correct formation of the prices of industrial products were highlighted. The meeting also defined the tasks of the appointed plenipotentiaries.

U.S. EMBASSY INVOLVEMENT WITH DISSIDENTS REPORTED

Warsaw TV Report

LD280500 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1910 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Part 1 of program entitled "Who Is Who"]

[Text] Thirteen March last year was a Friday. This was one of the many nervous days full of tension. The wave of strikes was increasing and so was (?tension) and unease. In the early afternoon of that day the traffic militia stopped a Fiat which had faulty signal indicators at Lomianki near Warsaw. There was a female passenger next to the driver. The interior of the car was crammed with papers. The first cursory glance made it possible to establish that these were leaflets, brochures and publications of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. Duplicating equipment and several cans of printer's ink were also found.

The driver tried to give an explanation. The female passenger was silent. At the Citizens' Militia headquarters in Nowy Dwor they began to unload the papers from the Fiat that was stopped. There were several thousand brochures. The personal traveling bag belonging to the female passenger, who up until then was quiet, was also opened. Found in this bag were 37 various leaflets and publications of the KPN and of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]. There was a total of over 100 typewritten pages, many of which were written on official American Embassy stationery. These papers included the document "Resolution of the Political Council of the KPN of 22 January 1980."

However, the silence had to be broken. The situation became unambiguous. The woman was asked "Who are you?" Then an American passport appeared on the table and it was possible to give a precise answer to the question of "who is who" [said in English]. Leslie Sternberg was the female passenger in the car. She was the third secretary of the consular department of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

It turned out that she was not bad at Polish. Mind you, this was not good enough to answer certain questions which were too specific. They caused embarrassment, to put it mildly. But the matter was too obvious, for what happened on Friday the 13th was merely the finale.

A statement was drawn up; Sternberg signed it. She also began to answer the questions in more detail. Leslie Sternberg, born in 1951, arrived in Poland in 1979. Before she started working in the embassy she attended a 2-month course on Polish language and culture in Krakow. This was something unprecedented in the career of young American diplomats. This is why it was not until much later that it became clear that she had undertaken this additional study on the instructions of special (?fathers) in order to polish up her language and to become more familiar with the specific features of Polish affairs. The second part of these instructions turned out to be the fundamental one, when all is said and done.

Why did Sternberg -- already when she was in Krakow -- display such great activity in striking up acquaintances with students? And her permanent work in the embassy became for her an ideal cover for reconnaissance and blackmail activities, for her main activities. In a Ministry of Internal Affairs counterintelligence dossier there are a number of entries about the energetic activities of Leslie Sternberg. She had a particular penchant for student cafes.

On 6 November 1980 at the "Riviera" she made contact with an underground activist of the KPN. She asked right away if she could be in contact with Michnik. On 13 November at the "Remont" she got to know Independent Students Association activists. On 15 December 1980, together with a KPN activist, she departed for Gdansk. She (?asked) for a private lodging to be found for her there, where she would not have to register with the militia. She gave this activist a Rollei-Flex, asking him to take photographs in Gdansk. This took place on 16 and 17 December. She gave him a book about the CIA and proposed that if he wanted to, he could undergo the appropriate training. On her return from Gdansk at the Warsaw "Rotunda" cafe she conveyed to him the thanks of her bosses and a high assessment of the photos taken in Gdansk.

The circle of Sternberg's acquaintances was getting wider and deeper, to an extent that she was already able to give her friends specific orders. She was interested in the addresses of employees of the security services, of the Citizens' Militia, and in all information on the subject of weapons and explosives possessed by the KPN. She ordered the collection of information on the subject of foreign trade organizations, on the Polish aircraft factory and on the Metalexport organization. She took an interest in the southern and western spheres of activities of the KPN. She demanded from a KPN activist the delivery of Moczulski's paper "Revolution Without Revolution" and she even undertook to make copies of this paper for the needs of the KPN.

From the Citizens' Militia headquarters a car -- an impressive one this time -- with WZ [presumably diplomatic] registration ferried her away. In the light of unquestionable evidence concerning activity not in accordance with diplomatic status the U.S. Embassy hurriedly recalled Leslie Sternberg. A request was made that this matter should not be publicized. Leslie Sternberg left Poland on 14 March 1981 -- the day after her ill-fated one -- at 1500. And the KPN materials found themselves in the archives of the counter-intelligence department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

AFP Report

NC281149 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Polish television has screened the first of a series of programmes highlighting alleged collusion between dissidents and Western powers.

The first sequence, shown last night, was devoted to a woman member of the United States Embassy staff in Warsaw, Miss Leslie Sternberg, 30, said to have been questioned in March 1981 by Polish Interior Ministry counter espionage agents.

According to films taken from the Interior Ministry files which were shown last night, she was travelling in a Polish registered vehicle in which were found tens of thousands of leaflets of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), documents of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR) and other material printed on U.S. Embassy paper.

The television report said Miss Sternberg had been "recalled" to the United States the day after being questioned, and the U.S. Government had asked the Poles not to "make a fuss" about the incident.

Last night, the U.S. Embassy declined to comment immediately on the allegations.

The publication of the Interior Ministry document followed a recent claim by a young woman that the KOR and principally its leader Jacek Kuron had supplied her with a false passport.

She claimed the KOR leader had given her a "powder" to put into people's tea to "make them talk".

The revelations coincided with an invitation to foreign correspondents to attend a press conference later today on "subversive actions against Poland".

A few months ago, the Interior Ministry launched a "hunt for spies" claiming that Western secret services had taken advantage of the Polish crisis to step up their activities in Poland.

Last night was however the first time the Polish Government had directly implicated the embassy of a country with which it has diplomatic relations.

DETENTION OF POLISH PEN CLUB LEADERS REPORTED

PY201836 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 13 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa, vice president of the International Pen Club -- with headquarters in London -- reported here today the detention of the entire leadership of the Polish Pen Club.

He explained that he received the report from the club's headquarters and that the institution, which brings together writers and novelists, will soon hold a special meeting to discuss this serious case.

Vargas Llosa made this statement before leaving for Venezuela, Costa Rica and Mexico, where he will attend the launching of his latest novel "La Guerra del Fin del Mundo" whose plot centers around Brazil.

COMMENTARIES SCORE RADIO FREE EUROPE BROADCASTS

'Subversion' Charged

AU271619 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 82 p 16

['DAL' commentary: "Advice on Subversion: Instructors"]

[Text] We informed our readers in yesterday's edition about the discovery of an illegal printing press in an apartment in Wroclaw which was being used for printing antistate handouts. Now in Jelenia Gora distributors of such seditious handouts have been arrested. They were convicted in summary trials of breaking martial law regulations in various cities.

There is no doubt that many antistate actions by extremist forces are internally inspired by well-known Western centers of psychological war. Let me give a few recent examples. On 15 January an appeal was broadcast on Radio Free Europe in Munich (its connections with U.S. intelligence are well known) and repeated several times, calling on people to form an underground front of social resistance in Poland! This instruction of a characteristically conspiratorial and subversive nature was camouflaged by information stating that what was meant was to send to Poland some sort of leaflet allegedly circulating "around Warsaw". [as published] Indeed the Radio Free Europe program did contain detailed instructions on how to organize such a "resistance movement". It described in conspiratorial and subversive jargon how to form "resistance groups", how to organize aninformation network, whom to enlist, how to distribute illegal publications, resulting in a "centrally administered underground state"!

All this is coming from abroad, from an American station to a country which maintains normal diplomatic relations with the United States! Despite signing the CSCE Final Act, Washington placed itself under an obligation in Helsinki in 1975 not to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries who had signed the act, in this case Poland.

Being aware of the fact that the hooliganism which was being broadcast on the wavelengths, particularly dangerous in martial law conditions, may not find followers easily, Free Europe warns them against excessive "timidity". It admits that they may be arrested, yet it popularizes the formation of such subversive squads. Also on 15 January, Free Europe, duly organizing a "resistance movement", tried to give its programs an air of organizational effectiveness. It presented the information that Western reporters had been witnesses in some "suburb of Warsaw" to a meeting of a subversive group also using the shield of Solidarity.

The contents of the American station Radio Free Europe's programs are typical of the ruthless attitude by well-known experts on psychological warfare toward Poland and the other socialist countries. When the extremist and counterrevolutionary forces did not succeed in fulfilling their ambition of taking over power in Poland, which was shattered by the decisions of 13 December last year, then -- after a temporary hangover -- came the time for the dangerous game of forming an "underground state" and the creation of subversive squads, instructed from within and carrying orders which clashed with our national Polish raison d'etre.

We need not mention the obvious fact that in conditions of martial law such a thing means suicide and confrontation of Pole against Pole. Such is the stormy message of the appeal which is floating on the poisonous wavelengths from Munich.

'Incitement' To Break Law

AU271651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 82 p 16

['TEG' commentary: "Advice on Subversion: Assistants"]

[Text] The declaration of martial law caught quite a large group of Solidarity activists outside Poland.

Unfortunately, many of them decided to stay outside Poland and allied themselves with social circles hostile to Poland in order to create harm and cause a stir. There is no lie or slander that they did not use to paint with the darkest colors what is going on in Poland and deprive the Polish authorities of their honor.

They do not stop there. They have their ambitions and plans. Radio Free Europe recently broadcast a message to Solidarity members who remained in the country. This message is a 32-point "instruction" on what forms of resistance the union's members should take, in what way they should demolish order and social discipline and shatter all hope for a quicker stabilization of life.

Those who until recently stood out as social activists are today rising against the basic interests of the Polish community. They are trying to hide own interests behind national interests, regarding their own countrymen as naive. They even tell them, and I quote, to "pretend they are stupid".

There is no shortage of similar such "good advice" that they have to offer. For example, "paint things on fences and stick up posters and leaflets," or "let the commissars and informers make the decisions," or "bombard them with questions and doubts," or "do not do the thinking for them".

Exactly, do not think. Why? We are here to think, we will soon think everything out well. One could laugh or shrug at something really good.

However, the matter is more serious. When all is taken into account, these gentlemen are inciting others to break martial law regulations, not heeding the consequences which those who listen to them may face.

We have to lament for those who let themselves get caught by such meager bait. We have to lament proposals to change intelligent thinking into stupidity, lively activity into passiveness, truth into lies, patriotism into betrayal. We have to lament living an illusion, beyond the edge of the community.

WESTERN SANCTIONS, POLICIES CRITICIZED

Karas Interviewed

AU261640 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 82 p 6

[K. Szelestowska interview with Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade: "The Anti-Polish Stance of the United States, the Common Market and NATO-Sanctions That Hit at our Community" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How much will the Polish economy be affected by President Reagan's measures? Will Washington's decisions affect our community's living standards?

[Answer] The sanctions announced by President Reagan will negatively affect the Polish economy and our living standards, especially our food supplies, and very soon at that. The U.S. statements that the discriminatory measures are directed against the government and not against the people are absurd.

It should be recalled in connection with the sanctions that the United States is among Poland's very important economic partners in the Western world. For years our mutual trade has amounted to over $1 billion [a year] and, most recently, to $1.2 billion. We have also been able to take advantage for many years of the loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government to pay for agricultural supplies.

Last year the value of our purchases with the help of such loans exceeded $700 million. Among other things we bought large quantities of fodder, wheat, edible oils, fats, rice and so on. Every year we imported some 2 million tons of corn, which enabled us to meet 90 percent of our needs in corn and meant that U.S. exporters were almost solely responsible for the breeding of broilers in our country.

We use U.S. technology in the industrial breeding of chickens. That is why the suspension of loans and of the related supplies means that our food supplies, which are in any case very modest, will be further reduced. (We have no cash to pay for such large quantities of imported corn and food.) If we are unable to find a remedy, the cutoff in U.S. corn imports will reduce our production of poultry and will increase our meat shortfall in the supplies for the population by about 250,000 tons this year.

The withdrawal of fishing rights in U.S. Atlantic, Pacific and Alaskan waters, granted to our fishing fleet, will directly affect the food supplies for our population. The American catches have been the basis of our fishing.

Under the catch limits granted to us we were able to catch over 100,000 tons of fish a year for domestic and export use. Our losses in hard currencies alone will amount to about $20 million, which is the money our fishing boats were able to earn by selling fish fillets.

We have also suffered considerable losses due to the boycott of our vessels in the United States by the American longshoremen, who refuse to turn them around. Although the boycott was proclaimed by the longshoremen's trade union, there is not a shadow of doubt that it was inspired by the Washington administration. This administration's ban on Polish flights to the United States will also cause great difficulty and losses.

[Question] What will the results of the suspension of the export-import bank loans be?

[Answer] The suspension will make it difficult for us to produce many articles needed by our people and will affect the level of our exports.

[Question] What is the economic meaning of the 16-point declaration adopted at the end of the NATO session?

[Answer] The West's stance vis-a-vis Poland was aggravated under U.S. pressure in the period between the extraordinary NATO session and the Common Market ministerial conference, that is, between 4 and 11 January, when it became obvious that life in Poland was being gradually stabilized. The NATO declaration took no notice of that and tries to dictate to Poland the conditions under which the NATO states will cancel their restrictions and restore normal relations. It should be stressed, however, that the Western countries are not unanimous and that their approach to relations with Poland is very differentiated as shown by Greece's formal opposition to some decisions included in the NATO communique.

[Question] How will our economy be hit by the restrictions listed in the NATO declaration?

[Answer] The NATO sanctions against Poland concern mainly loans, which, let us be frank, are a sensitive and touchy spot in our economy's links with foreign countries. The retaliatory measures to be applied are total in character because they are directed at the entire economy and at all our people and seek to reduce our production and, consequently, our consumption and living standards. How false are the statements made by many Western governments, allegedly out of concern for the development of the Polish people, when, at the same time, these governments are taking measures to bring about our people's material degradation. This is especially painful in the case of the countries for which our people feel a traditional friendship. We are especially stunned by the stance of France, which has played a leading role in our relations with the West for many years and quite recently too, but which has now taken the lead in the most extreme tendencies in the West. Let me add that also Western Europe is increasingly cutting down on our food loans.

[Question] What measures will be taken to counter the sanctions? How will we avoid excessive economic dependence on the West?

[Answer] We must reorient our economic policy and reduce our dependence on the West in order to protect ourselves now and in the future against thoroughly unjustified restrictions.

We intend to expand cooperation with the socialist countries, which have already given Poland comprehensive assistance, have postponed our obligations for many years, have supplied us with free deliveries of food and raw materials for industry and have accelerated the supplies agreed upon in trade accords, although very often we have not been able to honor our side of the bargain. We also want to intensify our cooperation with developing countries.

We also count on the sobering up of the Western governments that are against us and which, applying greater or lesser restictions and consciously undermining Poland's credibility as debtor, make it diffcult for us to discharge our obligations on time and complicate the traditional economic links between our countries.

We do not regard the restrictions in question as an economic war declared on Poland and the USSR -- a war in East-West relations. There are states that take a realistic view of things and want to search for solutions to continue cooperation, which they do for their own good, because it is only through cooperation that they can count on quickly recovering the loans they gave us and on obtaining new benefits from trade exchanges.

Despite false propaganda about the results of martial law, our partners can, if they take an objective look, become convinced that socioeconomic normalization is progressing in our country from day to day. This normalization is also visible in the increase in the extraction and export of coal and other raw materials -- an increase which the West regards so much as a typical economic barometer.

Poland intends to continue the policy of renewal and consistently to implement economic reforms in the same way as it wants to maintain economic relations with all countries, especially with our traditional partners. But this cannot be done under the threat of sanctions and under the diktat of the political conditions that constitute open interference in the sovereign country's internal affairs.

Papers Criticize Reagan

LD281104 Warsaw PAP in English 0851 GMT 28 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP) -- Commenting on the text of President Reagan's proclamation of "the day of solidarity with the Polish nation," the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that "what Solidarnosc extremists have failed to do from the inside, President Reagan is trying to do from the outside. Apparently, he thinks that some American institutions have run into excessive cost to dismantle socialism in Poland to let him admit defeat." [sentence as received]

The hue and cry arranged for January 30-31 is also a form of aggression -- a propaganda-psychological aggression. And what is Mister Reagan counting on? -- a victory? Or that he will intimidate the entire Polish nation, the government, the army, and that all will come down on their bent knees?

"Well, really it would be better if Mister President minded his own business, the affairs and problems of this own nation which are not small. Anyway he better not make us believe in his disinterested 'love' because facts belie it," writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

In an article on the same subject ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes that "a year after taking office Reagan demonstrated he does not intend to take into consideration any reservations also from the allies about his confrontative policy based on the step-up of armaments and a giant-scale build-up of military power -- a policy from the position of strength toward the USSR, and a policy of reaching for the economic weapon to put pressure on Poland and the Soviet Union.

"We, the Poles, feel particularly embittered by the fact that the leader of a nation with which Poland has traditionally friendly ties has not taken into account the arguments of those circles in his country and the world which point out the meddling in our internal affairs and applying economic sanctions will not help a bit to solve the Polish crisis. On the contrary, an attitude like his can only impede this process."

Deputy Minister Comments

LD270004 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In our series called Polish Viewpoint, we'd like to present the position held by this country as concerns current international matters. We have asked the deputy foreign minister, Jozef Wiejacz, to comment today on the so-called Polish crisis, which has been stirring up emotions in the West.

Mr Wiejacz opened by saying that he was surprised to learn that the NATO countries had recently decided to devote a session to Polish affairs at the initiative of the United States. He said this was an unprecedented step, and by analogy it could be compared to a situation in which the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization were to meet to discuss, for example, Gibraltar or the events in Turkey. The Polish deputy foreign minister said the declaration published following that session was an unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. One may ask, went on Mr Wiejacz, whether Poland really matters in all this. For some time now observers have noted the growth of confrontational elements in American politics and most recently this process has intensified.

Returning to the approach taken by the Western states, Mr Wiejacz noted that it varied depending on the amount of realism as concerns the whole European situation, and that detente in the 1970's was possible chiefly because the world had finally recognized the existing status quo in Europe, had stopped questioning post-World War II borders, or in other words had accepted the Yalta and Potsdam decisions. This had taken place through bilateral agreements as well as through the signing of the Final Act in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki. He added that signs of a balance of power in Europe were growing. Those two basic principles created the proper grounds for detente. This, said Mr Wiejacz, was now threatened and what's more this could be a dangerous game, one that could lead close to war.

Mr Jozef Wiejacz devoted the final part of his interview for Radio Polonia to topics related to Polish-American trade. He noted that American businessmen had a slightly different view on economic contacts than President Reagan and were aware of the fact that Poland would be taking its business to other countries. Mr Wiejacz stressed that when Poland bought American foods it paid for them even though it was in credit. In many cases, he said, this was high interest credit, so not only this country profited from the trade but American farmers and American banks as well, and those sections of society were interested in maintaining such trade. The Polish deputy foreign minister said he was in the United States in October and had the opportunity of talking to representatives of American companies who expressed their interest in doing business with Poland, despite the temporary difficulties.

He went on to say that this country would now invest more in its own agriculture as credit purchases of grain and fodder had not helped Poland to develop her own potential in this area, although it had provided meat and poultry. However, taking a long look into the future we must stop drawing credits for such (?cumbersome) purposes while taking advantage of cooperation that allows a speedier development of this country's potentialities.

Mr Wiejacz concluded by expressing his regret that the sanctions introduced by the United States would hamper the creation of new structures, both in the economy and in social and political life and allround development at a time when Poland needs this most.

RZECZPOSPOLITA RAPS 'SOLIDARITY DAY' TV SHOW, RFE

LD271458 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP) -- "This campaign is conceived as propaganda supplement or rather as justification of the economic sanctions applied by the Washington administration which, posing as Poland's friend, is acting in a way directly hurting the Polish people.

The 'Solidarity Day', a large scale television show, is another propaganda method chosen by Washington. Such methods involving also the subversive propaganda facility of Radio Free Europe have never been used yet by any self-respecting government," wrote the daily RZECHZPOSPOLITA in a commentary referring to the anti-Polish campaign unleashed in the West which has assumed unheard of intensity and proportions.

"Radio Free Europe broadcasts amount not only to brutal interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. These broadcasts simply serve as a transmission channel for instructions on political subversion, urging anti-Polish activities and inciting for sabotage.

"Today the protectors and masters of these radio networks are orchestrating a mammoth show for the world in an effort to discredit our country. This is to be their revenge for the fact that contrary to their expectations we are determined to settle our problems ourselves.

"No country is known ever to have staged a similar hostile political-propaganda performance directed against another sovereign state. This is a deplorable testimony for the authors of the show," wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA in conclusion.

EEC REVISES FOOD SALES POLICY TO POLAND

PAP Report

LD270940 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 27 Jan 82

[By PAP correspondent Marek Fijalkowski]

[Text] Brussels, 26 Jan (PAP) -- Common Market foreign ministers here today approved proposals of the EEC Commission to block food sales to Poland at discount prices and its intentions to allocate a part of the whole of the related subsidies of some 37 million dollars for charitable aid for the Polish population.

A dominating impression among observers in Brussels is that from now on, for an unspecifife time, the EEC authorities will be refusing Poland price reductions and the member countries will be withholding food credits, though the same ministers spoke during a NATO session in Brussels on January 11 about suspending all credits with the exception of those for the purchase of food.

Besides, the EEC Commission is to set such a range of limitations to economic relations with the Soviet Union so as to prevent Western Europe from "undermining" the effectiveness of American sanctions. It seems, however, that not all the Common Market countries are ready to follow the recommendations in this sphere. This may be said at length about Greece which refused its support for economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. Also France voiced its reservations about rising interest rates on the credits drawn by the USSR.

(?Aiming) most clearly to intensify the propaganda aggression against the socialist camp, the ministers exchanged information about various demonstrations prepared in their countries against the Polish authorities.

Warsaw Radio Commentary

LD272338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The ministers of foreign affairs of the European Economic Community recently confirmed in Brussels the proposal of the EEC Commission concerning blocking food sales at reduced prices to Poland. It should be recalled that on 11 January the same ministers spoke, during a conference, in favor of maintaining food purchase credits for Poland. That is an about-face. Is it accidental?

It is known that (?it comes about) under U.S. Government pressure. It is also known that, reluctantly and unwillingly, most Western European states made this decision which hurts Poles.

Let Polish poultry farms decrease production, let Dutch and French butter, as well as other necessary food products, the lack of which we feel severely, be absent from our tables. Perhaps we will not lack them completely, because at the same time the EEC ministers decided to allocate about $37 million for charitable aid for Poland -- that is, instead of trade, charity. This is not a new idea. During an interview with Radio Free Europe on 10 January, ex-Polish Ambassador Romuald Spasowski, speaking about his talks with Reagan, stressed that the president would very much like to help Poland and the Poles. But, as Spasowski said, he wants this help to reach the Poles directly and not to be used as a tool for manipulation by the government.

Spasowski is of course in full solidarity with Reagan's opinion and proposes the idea of sending food to Poland, in a greater quantity than before, through such charitable organizations as, for example, The Cooperative for American World Aid, the International Red Cross and religious associations. Thus, trade -- no, but free aid -- yes.

Charitable activity is a beautiful thing. At the same time, it is very unbecoming to use it as a kind of food weapon. Speaking this way to Poles, via Radio Free Europe the ex-ambassador, ex-Polish citizen, Romuald Spasowski demonstrates a total lack of understanding of the character of the Polish nation. Not so strange: After all, he spent a significant part of his life not in the country but abroad, in conditions of diplomatic luxury provided for him by the Polish People's Republic authorities.

President Reagan and his allies from NATO and the EEC therefore do not want to trade with Poles, but to condescendingly endow them. This method of discriminating in trade affairs and replacing them with charitable actions will not meet applause from the majority of Polish society. It is true that we are living through difficulties. It is also true that we need help. But we primarily need help from both socialist states and the Western states in the form of advantageous trade agreements, not exclusively philanthropy, at the basis of which lies an open aspiration to intervene in our internal affairs. As General Jaruzelski said in his Sejm address -- I quote -- Poles have never yet bowed to a foreign ultimatum. It seems that not everybody abroad understands our history. Our feeling of pride and dignity. There are differences and conflicts in our country, but they will not be resolved by foreigners -- end of quote. There is no need to comment on these words.

WESTERN, BLOC COUNTRIES WORDS ACTIONS COMPARED

LD221930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Jerzy Lobman writes in his editorial in TRYBUNA LUDU that words or love are being sent continuously to us from various Western radio stations over the air. You only need to switch on a radio and tune it to any station to learn at any time of the day or night how much they love us, how much they admire and respect us and how much they are concerned with the well-being of our children's mothers and of our wives.

At the same time as these assurances are being broadcast over the air, the governments who finance these radio statons -- the U.S. Government above all -- are feverishly working on devising such moves as would make our lives difficult in the most efficient way and in the most literal sense of the word.

How much different is our relationship with the socialist countries! This has been confirmed by the statement of the CEMA Executive Committee. It has to be said openly that we have caused quite a few problems in the CEMA countries. The fact that Poland has not fulfilled deliveries has caused significant difficultues in some of their activities. In spite of this, they have understood our situation. They are fully fulfilling their deliveries. What is more, they have undertaken some extra deliveries in order to help us out at all costs.

ECONOMIST DOBROCZYNSKI ON NEED FOR IMF MEMBERSHIP

LD232140 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- "Poland's application for membership of the International Monetary Fund deserves great attention since its positive reception should produce a chain of positive consequences not only for the Polish economy but also for foreign economies tied to it," stated Professor Michal Dobroczynski, an expert in international economic relaitons, in an article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY'S supplement ZYCIE I SWIAT (LIFE AND THE WORLD) issued for several years now under the U.N. aegis and in cooperaton with 15 foreign newspapers.

"At the present state of the Polish economy, credits of the International Monetary Fund may bring greater and faster effects than the loans drawn up by our country in the 1970's: both because of the accumulation of various experiences by Poland and the fund's well-known (?skills) in helping to choose or realize a project of particularly important, cumulative significance," Professor Dobroczynski maintained.

"At present, the use of loans should turn out to be in a sense much more simple and more effective," he said.

The Polish international economic relations expert said that due to the economic reform "one should expect a considerable increase in effectiveness of the Polish economy."

"The country's economic potential is enormous. The Polish economy ranks more or less 15th in the world in this respect.

First and foremost the thing is to switch this huge, but inefficiently used apparatus, to a new track.

"The Polish crisis resulted from political decisions. However, the political transformations also lie at the foundations of the opening processes of reform. Simply, it would not be possible without a mass social protest of the year 1980. [sentence as received] In this sense, democratization of the country which would not allow for arbitrary conduct of some links of the authorities constitutes an important guarantee of the reform's irreversibility as well as of the reconstruction of confidence on the part of the Polish economic foreign partners," concluded Professor Dobroczynski.

The current inset in the week-end issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY (?is devoted) entirely to world currency questions, with the focus on the IMF and its role in the policy of development and reduction of economic disproportions in the world.

In an introduction to the supplement the Warsaw paper said that "for many newspapers, including also ZYCIE WARSZAWY, participation in this undertaking is a form of participation in an international dialogue on the key issues of contemporacty."

DOCUMENTS ISSUED ON VISIT BY PAKISTAN'S HAQ

Joint Communique

AU251528 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Joint Romanian-Pakistani communique issued following the visit of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Romania 20-22 January 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, paid an official visit, together with Mrs Ziaul Haq, to the Socialist Republic of Romania 20-22 January 1982.

During his stay in Romania, the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, and Mrs Ziaul Haq and the Pakistani officials accompanying him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest municipality, being received warmly everywhere as an expression of the feelings of friendship and regard the peoples of the two countries mutually harbor.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, conducted official talks which were attended for the Socialist Republic of Romania by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications; Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry; Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state and vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the president of the republic; Constantin Burada, our country's ambassador to Pakistan; and Marcel Dinu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan the talks were attended by Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs; Vice Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua, minister of food, agriculture and cooperatives; Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industry; Lt Gen Said Qadir, minister of production and railways [as published]; Lt Gen K.M. Arif, head of the president's personal guard; Riaz Piracha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Iqbal Husain, Pakistani ambassador to Bucharest; Maj Gen Mujibur Rahman Khan, first deputy minister of information and radiobroadcasting; M.A. Bhatty, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Tariq Fatmi and Asif Ezdi, directors in the ministry of foreign affairs; and S.Y. Naqvi, embassy secretary.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, complete understanding and mutual respect, the two heads of state briefed each other about the concerns of their countries in the field of economic and social construction and thoroughly examined the current stage of bilateral relations in political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other fields of common interest and had an extensive exchange of views on the major problems of the current international situation.

Desiring to give new scope to friendly relations between the two countries and to reflect the similarity of their points of view on the problems confronting the present-day world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the end of the visit signed the joint Romanian-Pakistani declaration, a document of particular significance for further developing bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries in the international arena.

Within the framework of talks regarding developing bilateral relations, particular stress was placed in expanding trade exchanges and on increasing production sharing, and measures were worked out aimed at intensifying and diversifying mutually advantageous bilateral economic cooperation in keeping with the interests of the friendly Romanian and Pakistani people. During the visit, working meetings took place between the Pakistani officials accompanying President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Romanian officials. The two sides worked out tangible measures aimed at implementing the guidelines set forth by the presidents of Romania and Pakistan regarding expanding bilateral economic relations.

The two heads of state mentioned with satisfaction that since the seventh session of the joint government commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation (Bucharest, April 1981) a number of decisions have been made which have brought about strengthened bilateral economic relations. They expressed the conviction that the next session of the joint commission scheduled to take place in Pakistan in the first half of 1982 will determine -- by proceeding from the results of the current summit talks in Bucharest -- even more significant progress in mutual economic cooperation between the two countries.

Expressing their satisfaction in connection with experience gained in the process of building together the Karachi national refinery, the two heads of state agreed that measures have to be taken in the future to more efficiently make use of the potential of their countries' national economies by cooperating in building new industrial projects. They decided that negotiations taking place at this point should be finalized as urgently as possible to achieve cooperation ventures in the fields of construction materials, oil processing, petrochemistry, metallurgy, light industry and agriculture. They also agreed to initiate negotiations aimed at new mutually advantageous cooperation ventures in the field of railroad and maritime transportation, the electronics industry, computers and data processing, fine mechanics and optics. The two sides will encourage specialized enterprises and organizations in Romania and Pakistan to identify the necessary ways and means to make optimum use of the opportunities for expanding economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis.

Assessing the results achieved thus far in the field of technical and scientific cooperation, the two sides agreed to intensify direct contacts between specialized institutions and bodies in the two countries to initiate new joint research programs by proceeding from the needs of the economies of Romania and Pakistan. They also agreed to intensify bilateral cooperation in the field of cadre training, culture, art, sports, tourism and to exchange information to achieve more understanding and closeness between the two countries and peoples.

A memorandum was signed on increasing trade and developing bilateral economic cooperation, which includes the main results of the talks conducted during the visit in those fields.

The two sides also decided to intensify negotiations to conclude, in the not too distant future, new intergovernmental agreements and understanding in the fields of legal assistance, posts and telecommunications, and in other fields of common interest.

Noting with satisfaction that the two countries have similar viewpoints on major problems of the present-day world, the two presidents stressed that their countries consistently promote a policy of basing international relations on the solid basis of the known principles of interstate relations and on the basis of lessening tension, promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes by political means and strengthening peace and international security. To maintain relations of close cooperation, the two presidents decided to intensify contacts and consultations between their countries within the United Nations and other international organizations, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement to increase their contribution to the just and equitable solution of the complex problems in the international arena.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan highly appreciated the fruitful results of the talks they conducted and stressed that the official friendly visit of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Romania, the joint Romanian-Pakistani declaration and the other documents agreed upon during the visit are an important contribution to expanding the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and Mrs Ziaul Haq expressed deep gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for the warm welcome and special hospitality they enjoyed throughout their visit. At the same time, the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and Mrs Ziaul Haq invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to pay an official friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Joint Declaration

AU251410 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Joint Romanian-Pakistani declaration issued following the visit of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Romania 20-22 January]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Expressing their countries' satisfaction at the upward trend of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, based on feelings of esteem, trust, understanding and mutual advantage,

Trusting that the further intensification of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in all fields of common interest is in keeping with the aspirations of progress, prosperity and development of the two friendly peoples and contributes, at the same time, to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries, the small and medium-sized countries and of world peoples in their joint struggle for peace, national independence, detente and understanding throughout the world,

Determined to actively continue to contribute -- in the current complex international situation -- to lessening existing tension in the world, to resolving the problems still confronting mankind, to achieving general and primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order, to the struggle against the policy of domination and oppression and against apartheid and racial discrimination and to the settlement of all differences between countries solely by peaceful means and negotiations,

Reasserted their countries' conviction that relations between countries must be based solely on the principles of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force,

Reiterating Romania's and Pakistan's adherence to the norms of international law and to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, and,

Following the talks in Bucharest on 20-22 January 1982 between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Declare the following:

I -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq express their satisfaction at the expansion and development of fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Pakistan at a political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other levels of common interest and also emphasize their conviction that this is fully in keeping with the interests of the independent socioeconomic development of the two peoples. In this framework, they stressed the importance of meetings and talks at the summit level which give new scope to mutually advantageous relations between the two countries and to their cooperation at an international level. Both sides are for ensuring the continuity of the Romanian-Pakistani summit dialogue and for intensifying contacts between the two countries and between their decisionmakers.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the constant development of trade between their countries. Proceeding from the desire to ensure an accelerated development of trade relations and bilateral economic cooperation, the two heads of state agree that joint efforts should be made to achieve a mutually balanced annual economic exchange level of $200 million by 1985.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq express their conviction that the development of bilateral relations and especially the intensification of economic production sharing constitutes the material basis for the traditional relations between the two countries and makes them dynamic, durable and stable relations thus contributing both to strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Pakistani peoples and to the general cause of peace, detente, independence, cooperation and progress throughout the world.

II -- Examining the major problems of the international situation, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, express their profound concern about the aggravation of that situation due to the fact that a great number of conflicts and crisis situations have not been solved, to an increasingly frequent recourse to interference and intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, to the preservation of the tendency toward dividing the world into spheres of influence and domination, to the more and more dangerous intensification of the arms race and the lack of progress in resolving pressing problems of the developing countries and due to the deepening of the world economic crisis.

Considering those developments which lead to new danger for world peace and security, the two presidents believe that peoples throughout the world must take most energetic action in close unity to stop the worsening of the international situation, to promote the policy of peace, detente and broad cooperation among nations on the basis of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty and respect for the principles of fully equal rights, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and mutual advantage.

III -- Romania and Pakistan reiterate their determination to focus all their efforts on contributing to resolving the major problems confronting mankind today. In examining some conflicts in the world, the two heads of state reiterate their conviction that all differences between countries can and must be resolved solely by discussions and negotiations with the participation of all sides concerned and on the basis of the unanimously recognized principles of relations among countries.

Paying special attention to the Middle East situation, the two sides advocate a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the conflict in that part of the world based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to create their own independent state. They also reassert the need for the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- to participate in all peace efforts.

The two presidents believe that to promote such a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, it is necessary to convene an international conference under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations. They reassert their conviction that Israel's attempts to confront the world with a fait accompli by changing the status of East Jerusalem and annexing the Golan Heights have no validity from the point of view of international law and are null and void and create new obstacles to establishing peace and quiet in that area.

Referring to the conflicts in Southwest Asia, the two presidents reassert their conviction that the problems in that area can be settle solely by political solutions, by negotiations and with the participation of all sides concerned, so that the peoples in question can independently decide their future, without any outside interference and in keeping with their legitimate aspirations, and so that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in that area are ensured.

As for the situation in Afghanistan, the two presidents are for seeking a political solution by negotiations that will lead to the cessation of any outside interference or intervention and that will ensure Afghanistan's independent and free development and nonaligned status in the interest of good neighborliness and cooperation in the area, of peace and international security. They are of the opinion that the role played currently by the UN general secretary may facilitate such a political settlement, including by creating the necessary conditions for resolving the humanitarian problems resulting from the existing situation.

Expressing their and their countries' deep concern for the continuation of the military conflict between Iraq and Iran, the two heads of state express their conviction that everything must be done to rapidly put a halt to the confrontation between the two neighboring countries and the resolve the differences between them by peaceful means and negotiations.

The two sides stress the urgent requirement of ensuring Namibia's independence; they are for the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and reassert their solidarity with and support for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] -- their only legitimate representative. At the same time, both sides advocate the complete and urgent elimination of the apartheid policy practiced by South Africa's racist government.

IV -- Stressing the attention paid by their countries to achieving security and cooperation in Europe, the Romanian and Pakistani presidents express their conviction that the achievement of those desiderata will exert a positive influence on the overall international political situation and is in keeping with the interests of peace throughout the world. Recognizing the importance of the current Madrid meeting in this context, the two sides are for intensified efforts by all participating countries, so that the proceedings of that meeting will conclude with positive results and so that it will lead to the convening of a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe, that it will ensure the continuity of the process of establishing security on the continent and that it will continue to ensuring the framework for each European nation's free and unrestricted development. At the same time, the two sides express their hope that the Geneva negotiations on stopping the deployment and withdrawing medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe will conclude successfully, that they will lead to tangible and substantial measures for nuclear disarmament and to strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, with the participation of all European countries and of all countries concerned.

V -- The two presidents express their concern over the accelerated arms race and reassert their conviction that the achievement of practical and efficient measures for general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament, is a basic problem of current international relations on which peace, security, stability and the progress of all mankind depend.

In this context, they believe that it is necessary to immediately bring about the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons production and nuclear experiments, to gradually cut back the stocks of nuclear weapons up to their final elimination, to prohibit the production and deployment of the neutron bomb, to reduce military expenditures, to eliminate foreign military bases and to dissolve military pacts. The sides also favor disarmament measures at a regional level, for example the creation of nuclear-free areas and peaceful zones in various parts of the world.

The two presidents appeal to all countries and peoples to engage with all their energy in the struggle for disarmament so as to ensure the peoples' basic right to independence and the peoples' right to peace and complete security. The two sides express their conviction that the important human and material resources that will be available following the disarmament measures will be used for substantially reducing poverty and starvation in the world, for accelerating the socioeconomic progress of all countries and especially of the developing countries.

Stressing the responsibility devolving on all countries to actively contribute to the cause of disarmament, the two sides agreed that it is necessary to make all necessary efforts to ensure the success of the second session of the UN General Assembly special session devoted to disarmament, scheduled to take place in 1982.

VI -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan stressed the grave consequences of the current world economic crisis for all states, of preserving underdevelopment in large parts of the globe and of intensifying neocolonialist exploitation in developing countries. They express their concern about the worsening of the position of the developing countries in international trade, about the accentuation of protectionist tendencies against those countries, the significant increase in payments deficits, the decrease in their access to financial resources, the unjustified cost of credits, the uncertainty regarding food supplies and ensuring the necessary energy resources, and about the limitation of the real transfer of resources and technologies to developing countries. All this exerts a strongly negative influence first and foremost on the economies of the developing countries and on political and economic stability throughout the world.

The two presidents believe that the elimination of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new international economic order is one of the most pressing requirements for peace and security in the world and for the future of mankind itself. They express their concern about the lack of progress in efforts aimed at achieving a new international economic order and stress the need to launch immediate global negotiations, within the United Nations, on international economic cooperation. The two sides advocate the continuation of efforts to ensure a closer cooperation and a better coordination among the developing countries and to harmonize their positions in negotiations with the developed countries.

Romania and Pakistan continue to advocate strengthening the role of the United Nations in the international arena so that that world organization may become a more efficient instrument in dealing with problems of the present-day world.

The two heads of state stress the importance of the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for independence and peace, for disarmament and achieving a new international economic order and for promoting the principles of international law in relations among countries. They stress the particular importance of strengthening solidarity and the unity of action of the nonaligned countries, of the developing countries in their efforts to achieve a better and more just world. At the same time, the two presidents believe that the necessary conditions must be created to ensure the active participation of the nonaligned, the developing, small and medium-sized countries in discussing and resolving the international problems directly affecting them.

Proceeding from their joint interests and from similar positions on international problems, the two heads of state agreed that consultations and cooperation between their countries should be intensified within the United Nations and other international organizations, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement so as to contribute to the just and equitable solution of the problems confronting mankind.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan express their complete satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks and the understanding concluded during the summit meeting in Bucharest and believe that this is an important contribution to constantly deepening the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries to the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Pakistani peoples, of the cause of peace, progress, detente and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Bucharest, 22 January 1982

DUMA MEETS BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TINDEMANS

AU271428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 27 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, had an interveiw on January 26 with Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium.

During the interview, just as during the talks with Alfred Cahen, political director-general in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stress was laid with satisfaction on the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Belgium, on both sides' wish to identify new means and ways of further developing the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries.

During the talks, views were exchanged on international questions and on the ways of developing the Romanian-Belgian cooperation in this domain.

Special attention was paid to questions of security and cooperation on this continent, with emphasis on the two sides' wish to do their best for the Madrid meeting to end with positive, substantive results and lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, guarantee the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation, [a] fact which would be in accordance with the interests of the European peoples, contribute to the resumption of the process of detente, the consolidation of independence and sovereignty of all European countries, the development of their cooperation and collaboration.

JUSTICE MINISTER REPLACED BY CHIVULESCU

AU250920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Ion Ceterchi has been relieved as minister of justice for health reasons.

Comrade Gheorghe Chivulescu has been appointed minister of justice.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH LIBYA -- Tripoli, 27 Jan (AGERPRES) -- During the visit he is paying to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Mihai Tenea, Romanian deputy minister in the department for constructions abroad, conducted talks with the secretaries of the General People's Committees for Housing, Muhammad al-Manqush, and for Social Security Ibrahim Hasan, as well as with other executives of the Secretariats for the Treasury and Housing. [Excerpt[[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 Jan 82 AU]

SUNDIC VIEWS HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS IN GENEVA

LD271754 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] If one judges the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva by the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, it is possible to say that the meeting of the ministers of the two superpowers was not in vain, or to be more exact, that there are prospects -- although obviously not in the very near future -- that the real Soviet-U.S. dialogue will be continued. At present, a Brezhnev-Reagan meeting is ruled out, which does not surprise anyone, but this does not decrease the chances of meetings and contacts at other levels.

In spite of the advance U.S. warning that nothing but Poland and Afghanistan would be discussed in Geneva, Haig still accepted a dialogue about all other problems weighing on Soviet-U.S. relations. It appears that Gromyko knew all this before he left for the meeting with Haig. The fact that the two ministers have not planned new meetings and that they did not discuss the main problem as much as was planned when the agreement on the Geneva meeting was reached does not mean that they will not do so some other time. This was also confirmed by Alexander Haig at the press conference. His assessment of the meeting with Gromyko, or rather of the contents of the talks, is especially important. According to Haig, all talks between him and Gromyko were very serious and extremely detailed.

As far as the assessment of Polish events is concerned, the positions of the United States and the Soviet Union have remained unaltered. Gromyko rejected Haig's accusations that the Soviet Union interfered in internal Polish affairs, while Haig stuck to his assessment that there will be no significant progress in Soviet-U.S. relations until the situation in Poland improves. However, it seems that the United States is not convinced that the economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union will achieve the desired result, although it behaves as if it did. The U.S. allies in Europe believe this even less even though their views on the Polish crisis are very similar to those of the U.S. administration.

How long the United States will persist in its opposition to General Jaruzelski's measures and to the Soviet support for all Jaruzelski's actions is hard to say. However, all indications are that the Americans are doing this for the sake of what can still happen in Poland. That is, if Jaruzelski succeeds in overcoming the crisis without the help of the Warsaw Pact, the West will sooner or later reconcile itself to the existing situation. Moscow counts on this and as things stand now it is doing all it can to avoid becoming more involved in Poland than it has been up to now. It is true that the West expressed its disappointment that General Jaruzelski did not announce an early abolition of martial law in Poland and that this will lead to further sanctions. However, speaking plainly, nobody in the West actually believed Jaruzelski would be in a position to announce an early end to martial law.

The fact that the Gromyko-Haig meeting was not in vain, although the two did not reach concrete agreement on anything, is also shown by their confirmation of the importance of the Geneva talks on Euromissiles which started on 30 November., The impression exists that the latest deterioration of the crisis of relations between the two superpowers did not affect the present course of talks and this is a sign that neither Moscow nor Washington intends to freeze mutual contacts, or rather that both sides believe that an interruption of the dialogue might take them down the road of no return.

LCY PRESIDIUM SENDS CONDOLENCES TO CPSU ON SUSLOV

LD271630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of the prominent CPSU leader Mikhail Suslov, who was a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for many years, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent the CPSU Central Committee a telegram with sentiments of profound condolences.

RADIO COMMENT ON POLISH SEJM SESSION, MARTIAL LAW

AU272100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Polish parliament ended its 2-day session, the first since martial law was introduced on 13 December last year. Deputies expressed their support for General Jaruzelski's speech and adopted a decision on legalizing the State Council's decree on introducing martial law. At the same time they stressed that the process of socialist renewal in Poland was indispensable. In connection with the session of the Polish parliament, here is a commentary by Branislav Canko:

Since martial law was introduced, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has made three public speeches. In his first speech on 13 December, he announced the introduction of extraordinary measures, in his second he delivered the Christmas message over television, and his third speech was at the first session of the Polish parliament the day before yesterday. The Polish public was especially interested in this last speech. It was expected that Jaruzelski would offer a solution for a political way out of the crisis which, with the army's appearance on the scene, has assumed new dimensions. This primarily refers to the internationalization of developments in Poland which has become more open than before, as well as to the uncertainty in overcoming the problems that had accumulated in the country, something that Jaruzelski obviously had in mind.

The Polish crisis has served as a pretext for the great powers to embark on political and ideological crossfires, accompanied by economic sanctions to the detriment primarily of the Polish people and, in the final analysis, to the detriment of calming the situation in Europe and farther afield. This only emphasizes the delicate nature of problems and the inevitability of seeking more lasting political solutions within the framework of understanding among those forces in Poland which, in the period from August 1980 to the introduction of martial law, clearly expressed themselves in favor of socialism as well as reforms.

In his speech Jaruzelski spoke about this inevitability, although he did not define the forces in this process of understanding. When he says that Solidarity's destiny will be decided within the next few months and when it is known that the church is now not predisposed for any kind of cooperation with the military authorities, it is really impossible to envisage along which road and when the solution of the crisis will begin. If one adds to this that the PZPR -- in whose ranks demands are being made for radical changes -- is for the time bein not offering a program to its members and to the Polish people, then the question inevitably arises as to which political force or which political forces should initiate the process toward a general stabilization.

The parliament, which met for 2 days, is the sole active political forum at this moment. This very fact indicates that it is possible to expect that the awakening of political life will begin on the broadest possible parliamentary, and thus also politically least exclusive, basis. True, the parliament adopted a special legal document legalizing the State Council's decrees on martial law, but it also adopted a decision which especially stresses that the great work of socialist renewal must be and will be continued.

This stand by parliament, as well as the deputies' speeches, demonstrate that the Poles are aware of the fact that there can be no process of understanding and socialist renewal without relying also on those socialist forces which were eliminated from the political arena with the introduction of martial law. Martial law has its price, which is primarily in the fact that as yet there is still no socialist renewal about whose need Jaruzelski himself spoke. Is this not an indication of an imminent [skoro] lifting of the extraordinary measures? If this were so then this would be a positive step both for Poland as well as Europe and farther afield.

NONALIGNED GROUP VIEWS POLAND'S EFFECT ON CSCE

LD271054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 27 Jan 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Clashes over Poland expected in the next round of the Madrid European security talks could endanger the entire process launched in Helsinki in 1975, according to the neutral and non-aligned group, reports APA-Austrian news agency.

At a meeting in Vienna on Monday, the nine countries unanimously agreed that events in Poland were certainly not in accord with the final documents of Helsinki.

But they agreed that everything possible must be done to preserve the progress made so far in the second follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

The neutral and non-aligned group -- Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, and Yugoslavia -- had originally planned to meet for two days, but ended their talks earlier.

They said that the outcome of the next Madrid round, starting on February 9th, depended entirely on the situation after the planned NATO foreign ministers' declaration on Poland.

The neutral and non-aligned group fears particularly that its compromise draft document for a final statement, presented on December 16th with apparent approval by both East and West, might be scratched from the debate by the Western side due to the situation in Poland.

LCY DISCUSS YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

LD272322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for International Relations and Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity today held a joint meeting to discuss the tasks of the two commissions in connection with Yugoslav-Albanian relations in view of the events in Kosovo. The basis of the discussion was the political platform adopted at the 22d session of the LCY Central Committee for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The joint session was chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, chairman of the Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity, and Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, chairman of the Commission for International Relations.

KOSOVO MEDIA DISMISS ZERI I POPULLIT ARTICLE

Pristina Radio Report

AU261334 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Summary] Extending the propaganda war waged by Tirana and ZERI I POPULLIT into the ideological field, a further attempt has been made to undermine the spirit of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. The authors and leaders of the anti-Yugoslav machinery, through their constant attacks against Yugoslav unity, are impudently seeking to sow discord at all levels and in all structures of our country.

In their blindness and not bothering about forms and ways, they are trying to sharpen national differences. This new step by Albania's propaganda is not difficult to understand. Its leadership is seeking by all means, through this game of intrigues, to convey the impression that the AWP has brought well-being to the Albanian people and has raised Albania to a special position in the world.

That this is not so is proven by numerous facts. The truth is that we do not need to comment on this. However, understanding the aims of the aggressive tragicomic propaganda of Albania's leadership, we deem it essential, nevertheless, to sort out the facts and draw particular conclusions from the latest pamphlet of ZERI I POPULLIT.

Having made clear that it has not given up its paternalistic solicitude for Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia, this time in a more drastic way than previously, the newspaper goes on to hatch up its diabolical intrigues aimed at promoting territorial claims on Yugoslavia. Tirana is thus trying to sow discord and distrust. In a wider context it is concerning itself with the fate of Yugoslavia, whereas in another context it sets itself up as a supreme Marxist-Leninist supervisor of our country's ideological and political life. This new turn in the anti-Yugoslav attitude and activity of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is taking place precisely at a time when real chaos, alarm and fear prevail in Albania itself. This is because, after 37 years of diktat and internal repression, the leadership is aware that the time is approaching to account to the people and the country, which they are detaching from the world, while the paranoid Tirana leadership is withdrawing into its impudent complacent shell.

In the absence of such arguments, Tirana is launching itself in a new battle. At a time when it is confronted with a big crisis, it is supposedly tackling the crisis of Yugoslavia. Any objective observer of events in the Balkans, but also more widely, must ultimately ask himself, if Yugoslavia did not exist, what other country would the Albanian leadership have in its sights? If the Great-Serbs did not exist, against whom would such a label be directed? The Albanian leadership is trying to conceal its own fears through the supposed danger threatening Yugoslavia by the open tendency of the strengthening of unitarism, centralism and Serbian hegemonism, the supposed trend toward domination by the Serbian people in the Yugoslav federation.

We are not worried by this forecast from Albania, because official Tirana has long been operating on the basis of the supposed crisis of the socialist self-management system in our country. According to Tirana, this disintegration should have come long ago. But the system, contrary to Tirana's wishes, has proved its unity, stability and the prospects of the road of self-management in Tito's country. The organ of the AWP directs its attack against the 18th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. Tirana ignores the fact that at this meeting, as in all others, there prevailed the democratic spirit of exchanges of opinion and experience; there operated the atmosphere of enriching and deepening the content of our country's road, the road of development and equality between nations and peoples, between the republics and the provinces as equal creative subjects in Yugoslavia's federalism. This plenum, in the final analysis, strongly proved our common and firm determination to progress on Tito's road.

That is why the leadership in Albania and ZERI I POPULLIT must learn one thing: No meeting is held in Yugoslavia behind closed doors and removed from the people, as happens in Albania with its closed and secret plenums and other meetings, after which people in power in Albania commit suicide.

We stated before that Albania's leadership is no longer satisfied with its paternalism toward Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia, since in its latest pamphlet it even takes Vojvodina under its wing and is for the first time concerned about its fate and position in the Yugoslav federation. But Tirana is not relinquishing another weapon in this propaganda battle. It does not fail to pour poison on the Serbian cadres, seeking to differentiate between the cadres of Serbia, on the one hand, and those of Kosovo, Vojvodina and the other republics, on the other. That this propaganda machinery is not choosy about ways and means is also shown by the fact that provincial cadres who until lately, particularly in Kosovo, were renegades and traitors are now being called patriots by ZERI I POPULLIT, because it needs to justify its attempts to sow discord between those who, according to ZERI I POPULLIT, are seeking to eliminate the provinces and those who are defending the autonomy and independence of these provinces. Absurdities upon absurdities. The constitutions and other party documents stress the strengthening of the equality of the republics and provinces, the equality and community of nations and peoples.

It is precisely under the system of self-management in Yugoslavia that the Albanian people have prospered. Albania knows this very well, but it is distorting the facts in order to justify its concern about the supposed denationalization of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and the transformation of the political and juridical-constitutional autonomy of Kosovo into a mere cultural autonomy, as the ZERI I POPULLIT article states. Thus, a new form has been found in Tirana to support the events in Kosovo and the hostile and absurd slogan of "Kosovo-Republic." Tirana is therefore interested in putting about the view that the situation in Kosovo is not being normalized.

In conclusion, we will point out that, regardless of what they may say in Tirana, Yugoslavia will continue on its road to socialist self-management. The 12th LCY Congress and the party meetings in the republics and provinces will undoubtedly proclaim the determination of the working class and of the nations, peoples, republics and provinces to continue on Tito's road. We are aware that Albania wants the opposite. It wants to see the failure of the 12th LCY Congress or of some other meetings in Yugoslavia. But this will not happen and Albania's forecast about the disintegration of the unity and compactness of Tito's Yugoslavia will not materialize, and neither will its forecast about the disintegration of the unity and the brotherhood between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others in Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Television Commentary

LD261134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 26 Jan TANJUG -- Continuing its attacks on Yugoslavia, Albania is now trying to belittle the spirit of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. This was said in a Pristina Television commentary last night in connection with the latest pamphlet published in ZERI I POPULLIT.

In its attempt to prove the thesis of "national contradictions which gnaw at Yugoslavia," the organ of the AWP, stresses the Pristina Television commentary, described the 18th session of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists as a "gathering of Serb unrest and threats." Ignoring completely the practical implementation of the Yugoslav policy of full equality of nations and nationalities, Tirana gives lessons to Yugoslav communists on solving the national question, extolling at the same time the AWP which "has brought its people prosperity and Albania a special status in the world.

Tirana is behaving again as a supreme "Marxist-Leninist" supervisor of party meetings in Yugoslavia. At a time when chaos prevails in Albania and when the leadership of that country has become completely alienated from its people, consolidating self-isolation and restricting human rights, Tirana is inventing an alleged crisis in Yugoslavia in an attempt to divert attention from the deep-seated crisis which she herself is experiencing, says the Pristina Television commentary, among other things.

Instead of making the charge that Yugoslav party meeting allegedly lack democracy, Albania should reflect on its closed plenums and other secret meetings following which the people in power in that country allegedly commit suicide. Tirana is now adding to Albania's protectionist attitude towards Kosovo with dirges over "the position of Vojvodina," springing to her defense too. Of course, this tactic serves to foment differentiation and conflicts in Serbia (?as does) the persistent repetition of inventions about Greater-Serb hegemonism and unitarism. Regardless of whether the Albanian leadership wants it or not, Yugoslavia will continue on the path of socialist self-management development, investing further efforts to ensure that the party meetings in the republics and provinces and the 12th LCY Congress become yet another confirmation of Yugoslav togetherness and of the policy of national equality in our country, concludes the Pristina Television commentary.

VRHOVEC TOURS AFRICAN NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

African Tour Previewed

LD221322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, leaves tomorrow for a visit to Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar and Kenya.

Vrhovec's tour of Africa is part of the nonaligned countries' activities in preparation for the seventh summit. It is also a manifestation of Yugoslavia's constant orientation towards contacts for the promotion of comprehensive cooperation with friendly nonaligned countries.

Vrhovec's 2-week tour will also contribute to the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar and Kenya. This cooperation was established as early as the anticolonial liberation struggle of the African countries. Yugoslavia has always supported and helped these countries and has gained great prestige among them.

23 Jan Departure

LD231538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left today for a visit to Angola. At Surcin Airport, the federal secretary was seen off by his assistant Kazimir Vidas with a group of high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Talks With Angolan Counterpart

LD252232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Current questions in international affairs and the situation in Angolan-Yugoslav relations highlighted the talks in Luanda today between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

Vrhovec arrived here last night for an official visit to Angola.

At the beginning of their talks the two foreign ministers pointed out that the nonaligned countries should consistently apply the authentic principles of their movement. These were said to be the principles that helped the nonaligned countries become a major factor in international relations.

Angola today undoubtedly bears the biggest burden of the national-liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people headed by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for the independence and freedom of their fatherland. At the same time, the crisis over Namibia can easily turn into a large-scale conflict, according to assessments here.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs voiced support for Angola's efforts in [word indistinct] the aggression launched by the South-African regime which wants to cause destabilization in Angola and prevent the country's processes of national renewal and economic development.

Toasts Exchanged 25 Jan

LD261750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, gave a formal dinner last night in honor of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affiars, who is paying an official and friendly visit to this African country.

Greeting his guest, the Angolan foreign minister stressed that Angolan-Yugoslav relations bore the mark of two historic personalities, architects of mutual comradeship, solidarity and friendship between the two peoples and countries -- presidents Josip Broz Tito and Agostinho Neto. He also said the present visit by the federal secretary represented a new step in the consolidation of reciprocal relations and rapprochment between the peoples, governments and parties of the two countries.

Minister Jorge recalled that the expressions of solidarity and assistance that the people of Angola have received from Yugoslavia have been extremely valuable during the decisive moments of the Angolan people's freedom struggle. In this context he said that what Yugoslavia had been doing in the past, pursuing its principled policy, it is doing today: It is giving assistance to the liberation movements such as SWAPO [South-west African People's Organization], South Africa's ANC [African National Congress] and others. Jorge stressed that for a number of years now Yugoslavia and Angola have been following the same path, the path paved with the basic principles of nonalignment to which the two countries are totally loyal. It is precisely on the basis of these principles that they wish to make a contribution to the preservation of peace and the improvement and establishment of more just and equitable international relations, and to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Having noted that the present situation in international relations is fairly difficult, that the world is burdened by conflicts, tension, a revival of the cold war policy and by an alarming arms race, the Angolan foreign minister said this situation is mainly the result of bloc rivalry. This unfavorable situation is also reflected in Africa, added Paulo Jorge, which is shaken by crises. Nor is the People's Republic of Angola exempt from such a situation, because it has become the target of new criminal acts of aggression by the South African racist regime.

Replying to the toast proposed by his host, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said that without a doubt nonalignment today represents strong support for the independence of Yugoslavia and Angola. Yugoslavia, too, is very concerned about the deterioration of international relations, Vrhovec said. He recalled the increasing recourse to the policy of force in international relations and of threats to the independence and peaceful life of sovereign countries. According to him this international situation imposes the unavoidable requirement on the Nonaligned Movements, which has asserted itself as a powerful, independent and extra-bloc factor in the struggle for a world of peace, justice and progress, to work even more actively for the solution of the major political and economic problems of the modern world.

Yugoslavia is particularly worried about the aggravation of the crisis in the south of Africa, which is occurring because of the increasingly aggressive policy of South Africa, Vrhovec went on. Having stressed that unfortunately the racist regime still enjoys the support of some Western countries, the Yugoslav foreign secretary stressed that the Nonaligned Movement must ask these countries to say clearly on whose side they are: On the side of international justice or on the side of lawlessness and racism. Yugoslavia has always strongly supported the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of SWAPO, he said, adding that it is in favor of the peaceful and political solution of all crises, ranging from those of Africa and the Middle East to those of Central and Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. However, all these solutions must be equitable and must recognize the full right of the threatened peoples to decide freely about themselves and about their system.

Speaking of the assistance that Angola is providing for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, Josip Vrhovec said that in the Yugoslav view, in the view of Comrade Tito, to help those who are conducting a difficult struggle for liberation is the highest form of international solidarity. Angola is doing this in a concrete way and thus deserves both our admiration and help, Josip Vrhovec said.

Vrhovec, Dos Santos Meeting

LD261800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, this morning received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, with whom he had a cordial conversation lasting 1 hour.

Josip Vrhovec transmitted to President dos Santos the message which President Sergej Kraigher had addressed to him on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

During the meeting reference was made to the promotion of bilateral relations, the international situation and the activity of the nonaligned countries.

President dos Santos expressed Angola's special interest in the activity of the nonaligned countries now when the international situation is becoming dangerously aggravated.

Josip Vrhovec also conveyed the full solidarity of the SFRY Presidency with the People's Republic of Angola and its people which in recent months had been facing large-scale aggression by the South African racist regime.

The federal secretary, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Luanda lasting several days, handed an invitation from the SFRY Presidency to the Angolan president to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks were attended on the Angolan side by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge and Francisco Romao da Silva, this African country's ambassador in Belgrade, and on the Yugoslav side by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary, and by Dmitrije Babic, SFRY ambassador to Angola.

Meets SWAPO's Nujoma

LD261722 Belgrade TANJUC in English 0900 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- President of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, now on a several-day official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola, met here yesterday evening.

The leader of the Namibian liberation movement acquainted Vrhovec with the latest developments in connection with the solution of the problem of Namibia and with the course of the liberation struggle of the people of that territory led by SWAPO as its sole and legitimate representative.

The SWAPO leader expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its continuous political, diplomatic and material support to his organisation.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs for his part stressed that Yugoslavia would continue to support the Namibian people's just struggle for freedom and to press for the U.N. Security Council's Resolution number 435 on Namibia to be finally implemented.

GENERAL LJUBICIC RETURNS FROM LIBYA 22 JAN

AU251540 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] TANJUG -- Yesterday, Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, returned from his working visit to the armed forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. General Ljubicic had paid a friendly visit to nonaligned Libya at the invitation of Brigadier Gen Abu Bakr Junis Jabir, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

During his visit to Libya, General Ljubicic had meetings with his host and held with him talks of importance for further strengthening and comprehensively developing the relations between our two countries and their armed forces.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of straightforwardness, close relations and friendship.

The following received General Ljubicic and members of his delegation at the Batajnica airfield: Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Military District; Col Gen Slobodan Alagic, commander of Air and Air Defense Forces; and other officers.

STAVREV MEETS WITH TUNISIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

LD280022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council (government) Dragoluub Stavrev and Tunisian Minister of Information Tahar Belkhojda, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia, today assessed as favourable the overall cooperation between the two countries and, in this context, their cooperation in the field of information. They jointly noted both the objective opportunities, and the readiness of both sides for a further expansion of comprehensive Yugoslav-Tunisian cooperation.

Activities of Tunisia and Yugoslavia within the Movement of Non-Alignment in connection with preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit were also discussed.

This evening Belkhojda called at the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and met with Aleksandar Bakocevic, the director, and Pero Ivacic, the chairman of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries. They discussed matters related to cooperation between TANJUG and the Tunisian news agency TAP and to its further development.

Both sides stressed the great importance which the pool plays, through exchange of information, in the efforts to achieve better knowledge among the non-aligned countries. In this context it was emphasized that the news circulated through the pool were distinguished for high professional level in addition to their authenticity and objectiveness. The need was also underlined for greater efforts on the part of all member countries of the pool in placing these news in to information media of their particular countries.

PLO ARMY DEPUTY COMMANDER ABUJIHAD PAYS VISIT

26 Jan Arrival

LD262050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Abu Jihad, member of the PLO Central Committee and deputy supreme commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, arrived today on a friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

The guest was welcomed at Suron Airport by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army Col Gen Asim Modzic, and by other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During his stay in our country Abu Jihad will visit some installations of the Yugoslav People's Army and will have talks with high-ranking military leaders.

Ljubicic Receives Abu Jihad

LD271122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the Federal Secretariat of National Defense today Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, received Abu Jihad, member of the PLO Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Liberation Army, who is paying a visit to our country and its armed forces.

The talks between General Ljubicic and Abu Jihad took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Col Gen Asim Hodzic, Maj Gen Svetislav Popovic and Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic took part in the talks in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

EL SALVADOR LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

LD262248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Talks were held at the SAWPY Federal Conference Building today between representatives of the Socialist Alliance and a delegation of the Farabundo Martin National Liberation Front from El Salvador. The delegation from El Salvador included Javier Rivas, Rafael Menjivar and Gabriel Lara.

The guests from El Salvador are visiting our country at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance. During their 3 day visit they will have several contacts with various sociopolitical organizations.

LJUBICIC COMMEMORATES LATE GENERAL VUKOTIC

LD261552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Summary] Belgrade 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the demise of people's hero retired Col Gen Jovan Vukotic, a recipient of the 1941 Partisan Badge, a commemorative session was held today at the Federal Secretariat of National Defense. The session was opened by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary of national defense, and Col Gen Asim Hodzic spoke of the late General Vukotic.

"The commemorative session was attended by Federal Secretary of National Defense Army General Nikola Ljubicic; Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, several officers and civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav People's Army and the family of the late people's hero Col Gen Jovan Vukotic."

LATE REPORT: TITOGRAD RADIO-TV CENTER BOMBED

LD291638 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Municipalities of Titograd and Danilovgrad announced today that on 26 January at 1945 an explosion occurred in the courtyard of the Titograd radio-television center shattering some windows of the ancillary ground-floor building. Immediately after the incident a team of experts of the Internal Affairs Secretariat carried out an inspection. According to the report on what has been established so far, the explosion was caused by a primitive device comprised of sticks of dynamite and detonators. It appears that the device was thrown into the courtyard over the ground-floor building from outside. Measures have been taken to identify the culprits.